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The Pittsburgh Gazette

A NEW BUREAU.

There is talk of an effort to combine the Indian and Freedmen's Bureau in one and place it under the control of the War Department. We trust Congress will give no attention to any such scheme. The freedmen require no Bureau, and we object to feeding rebels under cover of taking care of freedmen. There is no more reason why there should now be a Bureau to take care of freedmen than one for the supervision of emigrants. As for the Indians, if their Bureau cannot be split up for kindlings, or tumbled into the Potomac, as the most pestilent harbor for rats which has ever disgraced our Capitol, let it be transferred to the War Department, without further parley, and cut off every avenue for officers, with separate salaries, to take care of the Indians. The Government must support forts, officers to command them, and troops on our frontiers to protect settlers from these savages. No class of men are better calculated to deal with them, or more likely to treat them justly than army officers. They are seldom burdened with work on frontier duty, and to them properly belongs that of managing our Indian affairs. We are irrevocably opposed to class legislation. Let us have one law for all classes of men. Indians and freedmen should be recognized as citizens on terms of equality. They should have as much right as a white man to take a home on our public lands, or to buy one if they prefer it. They should be taxed to support the Government and make public improvements; and if they do not pay their taxes be compelled to work, at fixed wages, until they are paid. If they work, protect them in their right to the proceeds of their labor. If they steal, imprison them. If they murder, hang them. If they behave as good citizens, let them vote. Legislate for them as men, members of the human family, and they will soon rise to a respectable rank in civilization or disappear from the earth, by the inevitable law of nature which kills all creatures that neglect or refuse to preserve their own lives by providing for their own wants.

An Indian and Freedmen's Bureau! never. We should as much regret to see Congress adopt such a measure as to see it openly offer a premium for the most expert system of theft.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S SPEECH to the Corps Legislatif and Senate, contains nothing of much importance. He accepts the situation of affairs beyond the Rhine, and sets forth the necessity of France being satisfied so long as her interests and dignity shall not be threatened. He does not suppose that disquiet should have existed, since while France filled the eyes of the world with the great peace offering of the Exposition, but he congratulates himself that all now is calm and peaceful. He advises the remodelling and perfecting of the French army so that its strength may be increased or diminished, as circumstances may warrant. The Emperor is evidently aware of the waning glory of his country and its decline as a great military power, and would have her regain the lost position, believing that the stronger France is the more certain will she be to enjoy peace. He is choice in his terms regarding the Papal and Cretan troubles, and lightly passes over both subjects. In conclusion the Emperor expresses the belief that he is yet popular with the people and retains the confidence reposed in him, an end for which he faithfully labors. Presiding over the destinies of a nation neither feared nor befriended by any other Great Power of Europe, Napoleon's view of the situation is particularly cheerful and happy.

PERHAPS we owe an apology for a failure to supply our readers with a quantity of choice intellectual food which came all the way from Chicago last night by telegraph. It was a graphic description of one of those christianizing and moral entertainments which occasionally take place in the social circle of the Prize Ring, and which delight those ornaments to society, pelept bruisers, buffers, gamblers, pickpockets, thieves and the higher order of sporting men. The mill was scientific, and so was the report, but fearing our readers would not understand the anatomy of the human body sufficiently well to precisely locate the "bunch of fives," "the breadbasket," "knowledge box," "smeller," "blinker," "fly trap," "lugs," and other important localities of mortal man, we gave the report the go-by, and hope we have not offended by so doing. We do not think the Associated Press discriminates wisely in using its vast and perfect machinery for the dissemination of news to spread before countless family circles the disgusting particulars of such brutal affairs. Such men as Duffey and Bussey should be hidden from the world behind the walls of a prison rather than glorified in their shocking exhibition of moral depravity by newspaper publicity.

AT LA SALLE, ILLINOIS, the manufacture of glass has been prosecuted for some time past by a party of men formerly from Pittsburgh. It was and is a sort of co-operative concern. The men proved too discordant in their ideas and temperaments to work together well. A number of them left and went up to Ottawa, where they have formed a joint stock company, embracing such men as Judge Catron, Lester, and Edward Eames, and others, who furnish the capital, and control the concern. Ottawa is underlaid with sand of superior quality, and the individuals concerned in this enterprise are confident of making window glass of much better quality than most now obtained from the East, and at very materially less cost.

If the present enterprise shall succeed, and be financially prosperous as well as mechanically successful, it will lead to large developments in glass making in that section, as the capitalists engaged are men of ample resources and abundant energy of character.

THE Democrats of Gargetown, Ky., celebrated the recent Democratic victories, by a procession, in which all the school children were required to wear the favorite badge of red, white and red. One little girl tore hers off, and threw it in the fire. The stars and stripes were torn down from the Agricultural College, in Lexington, and found on the street with this card pinned to it:

"No negro bureau flag shall float over the Agricultural College while I am a student of the same.

A LOVER OF RIGHT."

THE whole number of applications for positions on account of the late war, filed up to November 1st, was 287,472; of this 209,827 have been finally acted upon, 67,915 suspended, while 9,929 await action.

THEY have organized an Emigration Society in Nashville, Tenn., to induce white folks to make homes in that State.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FROM EUROPE.

French Corps Legislatif.

Emperor Napoleon's Speech.

German, Roman and Eastern Questions Considered.

Advises Remodeling and Strengthening the Army.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FRANCE.

SENATE AND CORPS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLED—THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

PARIS, November 19.—The Senate and Legislatif assembled yesterday. The Emperor made the following speech.

"The necessity of resuming the discussion of important laws has obliged me to call you together earlier than usual for your assistance. Since you separated, vague disquietudes have arisen to affect the public mind of Europe, and restrict the movements of industry and commercial transactions in all quarters. Notwithstanding the declaration of my Government, which has never varied from a pacific attitude, the belief has been spread that a modification in the internal system of Germany must become a means of conflict. This uncertainty could not endure longer. It is necessary to accept frankly the changes which have taken place on the other side of the Rhine, and to proclaim that so long as our interests and our dignity shall not be threatened we will not interfere in the transformation affected by that one wish of the population. This disquiet which has been displayed is difficult of explanation, at a period in which France has offered to the world the most imposing spectacle of conciliation and peace—the Universal Exposition, where all the sovereigns of Europe have attended, and where the representatives of the laboring classes of all countries have met and drawn closer the ties of fraternity between nations. It has disappeared, but its traces will have a deep impression upon our age, for after having majestically risen, the Exhibition has only shone with a momentary brilliancy; it has destroyed a host of prejudices and errors: the shackles of labor and intelligence and the barriers between the different people as well as different classes of international hatreds—these are what the Exhibition has left behind it. But these incontestible pledges of concord do not allow us to dispense with improviding the military institutions of France. It is the imperious duty of every government to follow progress independent of circumstances, in all the elements which constitute the strength of a country, and it is for us, as a necessity, to bring to perfection the military organizations, as our weapons are the army and navy. The project of the law as presented to the legislative body divided equally between the citizens the changes of recruitment. That system has appeared so absolutely just that measures have been adopted to diminish its bearings. Since then I have thought it advisable to submit one important question to your further consideration. In fact, this difficult problem cannot be too carefully investigated, as it touches on great and contradictory interests. My Government will propose no new arrangements, only simple modifications of the laws of 1832, but which accomplished will be private acts in view—the reduction of the effective strength of the army during peace and its increase during the war. You will examine this, also the organization of the National Guard Mobile, under the impression of that patriotic idea, that the stronger we are the more certain will be the assurance of peace.

"Peace, despite the efforts of us all to preserve it, seemed for a moment in danger. Revolutionary agitation, prepared in broad daylight, threatened the Papal States. The Convention of September not having been carried out, I have been compelled to send again our troops to Rome to protect the power of the Holy See from republican invasion. Our conduct could not partake of anything hostile to the independence of Italy, and that nation, for a moment surprised, has not been wanting in understanding the dangers of these revolutionary manifestations caused to monarchical principles and European order. Calm now almost entire, reestablished in those States of the Pope, and we may calculate the proximate time when our troops will be re-called; for in Europe, since the year 1815, 1865, exists so long as it is not replaced. The relations of Italy to the Holy See interest the whole of Europe. We have proposed to her to settle these relations at a Conference, and thus prevent new complications.

"Attention has been turned to the Eastern question, from which the conciliatory spirit of the powers removes the irritating differences of opinion that existed between them as regards bringing about the pacification of Crete. I am happy to announce that they have agreed on two principal points—the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire and the amelioration of the condition of the Christians.

"Since last session, universal suffrage has been called upon to elect a third of the members of the Consuls General. Those elections, carried on with calmness and independence, have everywhere demonstrated the good feeling of the population. The journey I have made with the Empress to Algeria and North of France has afforded an opportunity for manifestations of sympathy, which have touched me profoundly. I have been able to ascertain that nothing has been able to shake the confidence the people have placed in me and the attachment they entertain towards my dynasty. For my part, I labor incessantly to anticipate their wishes.

"The completion of the connecting roads was required by those agricultural classes, of whom you are the enlightened representatives. It was an act of justice, I should almost say, of gratitude, to satisfy this want, and an inquiry, upon a large scale, is preparing its solution. It will be easy for you, in concert with my government, to assure the success of the great measure.

"The situation is undoubtedly not free from embarrassments. Industrial and commercial activity has slackened, in general, in Europe, and is, in a great part, due to the apprehensions which the good understanding prevailing between the Powers will cause to disappear. The harvest is not good; dearness is inevitable, and free trade can alone secure supplies and lower prices. But if these causes prevent the revenue completely balancing the estimates of the Budget, the provisions of the laws of finance should not be modified; and we may foresee the period when a reduction of taxation may be taken into consideration.

"The Session will be devoted to the examination of laws of which I took the initiative part in the month of January last. The time that has elapsed has not altered my conviction respecting the utility of the reforms. Doubtless the introduction of new liberties exposed the public mind to excitement and dangerous impulses; but to render them powerless I count at the same time upon the common sense of the country, in the progress of public morality, in firmness, in suppression where required, in the energy and authority of the ruling powers.

"I call upon all men, to follow up the work which we have undertaken together. For fifteen years we have shared the same ideas. To uphold controversies and hostile passions are fundamental laws which the popular voice has sanctioned; but at the same time to develop liberal institutions without weakening the principles of authority, let us not cease to spread around us the comforts of life by the prompt completion of our means of instruction, to render access to justice less expensive by simplifying legal procedure, and to adopt every measure that will render prosperous the social condition of the great masses. If with me you become convinced that this party is that of real progress and civilization, let us advance in that agreement of views and sentiments, which is a precious guarantee of the public welfare. You will, I trust, vote for the laws which will be submitted to you that will contribute to the greatness, wealth and happiness of the country. For my own part, you may rest assured I will uphold firmly the power conferred on me, for no obstacle nor unjust opposition will shake either my courage or my faith in the future."

ROMAN DEFENCES.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—Experienced engineers have laid out and the pontifical troops are actively engaged in building substantial works of defense at all approaches to Rome, and these fortifications are rapidly approaching completion.

GREAT BRITAIN.

"TIMES" ON NAPOLEON'S SPEECH.

LONDON, November 20.—The *Times* warmly praises Napoleon, and regards his speech the most liberal, peaceful and sensible of the Second Empire.

U.S. FLEET TO SAIL.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The United States fleet, under Admiral Farragut, will sail during the present week.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

QUEENSTOWN, November 19.—The steamer Minnesota, from New York, has arrived.

LONDONDERRY, November 19.—The steamship Belgam, from Quebec, has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, November 19.—The steamship France, from New York, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, November 19.—The steamship City of Antwerp, from New York, has arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 20.—The steamers Cambria and Hansa, from New York, arrived here.

LONDONDERRY, Nov. 20.—The steamer St. Patrick, from Quebec has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 19—*Evening*—Consols, 94 9-16; Five Twenties, 71; Illinois Central, 84; Erie, 47¼.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 19—*Evening*—United States Bonds, 76.

ANTWERP, Nov. 19—*Evening*—Petroleum quiet, at 44 francs 50 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 19.—Advices from Manchester are unfavorable to the market. Wool goods and yarns dull and heavy.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19—*Evening*—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 8¾; Orleans, 8¾; sales of 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs—Corn 48s 9d. California Wheat, 17s; Red Western Wheat, 13s 10d. Barley, 5s 4d. Oats, 3s 11d. Peas, 50s. Provisions—Beef 110s. Pork 72s. Lard 52s. Cheese 52s. Bacon 48s. Produce—Turpentine 29s 6d; Petroleum, 2s for spirits, and 1s 4½d for refined.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19—*Evening*—Cotton steady and unchanged; sales of 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs unchanged. Beef, Pork, Bacon and Cheese unchanged. Lard declined to 51s 9d. Tallow, 44s 3d. Spirits Turpentine, 27s. Petroleum unchanged.

ANTWERP, Nov. 20—*Evening*—Petroleum flat, at 43¼ francs.

LONDON, Nov. 20—*Evening*—Consols, 94 7-16; Five Twenties, 70¾; Illinois Central, 83; Erie, 47¼.

FRANFORT, Nov. 20.—*Evening*—United States Bonds, 76 1-16.

CHINA.

Hostility of Junkmen—American and English Vessels Attacked—Portia and Shanghai Threatened—Mohammedan Rebels—Leading Houses Closing Up—Fearful Cyclone at Hong Kong—Ships Driven Ashore and Destroyed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, November 19.—Dates from Shanghai, of October 17, say: News from Teutsin says: The Junkmen at the mouth of the Paiho have recently shown great hostility to all foreigners. Yeh, English Admiral, Kerger, was fully fired at while aboard Her British Majesty's gunboat Dove. The American steamer Wauchee was also attacked. Trouble is anticipated.

The Imperial troops, it is believed, will act this winter in conjunction with the Mohammedan rebels who threaten Yehn and Shanghai. The latter is sickly, and there are many sudden deaths, among them the wife of the British Consul, Failures continue, and leading houses are closing. The French establishments at the outposts of Pevey are contracting, the same panic among the Chinese. Out of one hundred and seventeen native banks, forty-one failed within twelve months.

Imports for 1866 have increased nine million taels. Exports have decreased four million taels. The Foreign Commissioners held a caucus here, and many are the surmises as to the object, but it is supposed to be to get through the Junkmen influence, with a view to an abolition of the anomolous service of revenue under treaty for 1868.

At Hong Kong another fearful Cyclone took place. The United States store ship "Supply" was saved in a remarkable manner by Captain Conway. She parted both anchors, when Captain Conway headed four heavy guns together and pitched them overboard. The Supply rode out of the gale safely. The damage on shore is estimated at ten million dollars.

Advices from Yank Tsei, Porto, Chinkiang, states that a large bed of the best quality of bituminous coal has been discovered between Yank Tsekiang and Nanking, three miles from Yank Tsekiang. The English Consul, Mr. Workham, will endeavor to persuade the officials to allow foreigners to work the coal fields.

The American, English and French Consuls have forced the Chinese officials to rebuild the country house torn down by the mob nine miles from the city.

The English and French gunboats have been sent for, the lives of foreigners having been threatened.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—At Pekin rumors are in circulation concerning the approach of robber bands. The American Minister has made preparation to receive them. The English Minister is also getting ready for defence.

A disastrous typhoon occurred on the China coast on the first of October. On shore and in the harbor of Hong Kong the wind produced great destruction. The American ship Rattler went ashore on the Rocks off Stone Cutters Island. The bark Lancaster also went ashore. A great many junks were foundered.

The British and American fleets were preparing to visit Osaca, Japan, for the occasion of the opening of the port for foreigners, on January first.

AUSTRALIA AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Complimentary Dinner to American Consul-at-Melbourne—Blackbirding—Mr. Charleston Natives Murdered and Eaten by Cannibals—Revolution in Peru—Rich Mines Discovered—American Ship Wrecked, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, November 20.—Dates from Australia, October 8th, via. Panama, are received. The cannibals of Fiji had murdered and eaten Rev. S. Baker, Wesleyan missionary, and six christian natives.

Mr. Latham, new United States Consul to Melbourne, has been given a complimentary dinner by the American residents.

A snow storm has damaged crops in Victoria badly.

Advices from Peru state the civil guard in various places had revolted and murdered their officers and disavowed the authority of the Government. Troops were sent to quell the rebellion.

Regarding Prado's expedition to Arequipa the van guard had arrived within five leagues of the city, and the bulk of the corps was about fourteen leagues. Operations were expected to commence soon. One thousand men remained within the walls of the revolutionary city. They had fortified themselves very strongly, and resolved to offer determined resistance. The revolution in the North met with but little encouragement from the inhabitants. The force of rebels in La Libertad and Truxillo dispersed on the receipt of the news of the arrival of a body of government troops. To guard against a repetition of the fearful scenes of plundering during the last revolution, two companies of foreign volunteers were formed in Callao for the protection of property.

In the mountains of Chanchamayo some gold mines were discovered which, for abundance and richness surpasses California.

The guano consignees have loaned the Government three millions, and are willing to furnish any sum required for public emergencies.

The acting President had made a pacificatory speech, showing that the Peruvian Government is anxious for peace with Spain.

The American ship Asia, bound to California with coal, was wrecked off Cape Horn. The captain and crew endured the most terrible hardships on a small island for thirty days, before being rescued.

Fenian Arms at St. Albans.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MEMPHIS, November 20.—There was quite an excitement at St. Albans, yesterday, by the arrival of two car loads of fire arms addressed to Peter Ward, a notorious Fenian. They were met at the depot by a posse of men and soon removed for storage elsewhere.

HURRICANE.

The Monstrous Storm at St. Thomas—Further Particulars of the Terrible Devastation Which Ensued.

A private letter from a gentleman who has long resided at St. Thomas, gives the following account of the recent hurricane in that locality:

ST. THOMAS, November 1.—I am able to tell you that we have all escaped with our lives. An awful hurricane burst over this island, and many neighboring towns, on Tuesday, the 29th of October, about 12 o'clock. At a quarter to one it was at its greatest height, and, wearied with destruction, it began to subside about three, and exhausted its fury at six P. M. Words cannot describe the frightful tempest. No poetic imagery I ever read has come up to it. I have now witnessed the reality of a cyclone, and hope I may never again be exposed to the horrors of another. Almost every house in the place is unroofed; a large number is in ruins; those covered with shingles or tin have alone escaped. From my windows you can see the trucks of the masts and hulls of thirty vessels, totally wrecked, and in other parts of the harbor about thirty more may be seen.

Among them, the Liverpool steamship Carribbean, which came in an hour or two before the hurricane began, the Spanish steamer Pajaro, and the royal mail steamship Derwent. As yet one hundred and ten dead bodies have been found and buried, some who were killed in their houses, and the rest, the majority, in the harbor and about the wharves. But there must be a very large number still to be found, as a frightful stench is ascending from the King's wharf, westward. The corpses are no doubt covered with debris, such as masts and spars, which prevent them coming up to the surface. The air is very offensive and very pestilence from us! The Palye and Todd steamers were driven on shore. Immense trees, totally uprooted, lie about in every direction. The rain fell heavily all the time, so that every one who had the good fortune to have a floor or cellar underneath took refuge below. In the height of the storm the strong shutters, firmly barred, hooked and bolted, were wrenched open, and torrents of blinding rain swept into the house, making it like an open street. I was in this predicament, but my wife handed me the nails and kept the jalousies fast while I nailed them to. The merchants have sustained immense losses, for those many of them had taken vessels containing goods just shipped by purchasers from Porto Rico and elsewhere, and not insured, the warehouses were filled with merchandise, which has been spoiled by the rain.

But the worst remains to be told. The royal mail steamship Rhone was at Peter Island, about twenty miles from here, almost ready to start for Europe, and engaged in taking on board passengers, mail's and cargo from the inter-colonial steamer, when the blast began. She stood out to sea, but the wind threw her on the iron-bound coast, the waves burst her boilers, she was cut in two, and about one hundred and twenty people, including her noble captain, went down with her. About twenty-three men were saved. The royal mail steamship Wye was dashed to pieces on Buck Island, and all went out except fifteen escaped. The royal mail steamship Conway was driven on shore at Tortola. I do not know whether she lost any of her crew or passengers. The Venezuelan French steamer, is also reported to be a wreck. On a rough calculation, the estimated damage to shipping property by the President on town cannot be less than fifteen to twenty millions of dollars. You cannot imagine our situation. It is terrible. The gas works were levelled to the ground, killing a number of people. Almost every church and place of worship is more or less injured. If the place had been subjected to a bombardment it could not present a more deplorable appearance. In the midst of the hurricane many persons felt shocks of earthquake; I did not, but it must have been so, for there are abundant indications of such having been. Of the innumerable small craft, as lighters and boats, there are very few remaining. The soldiers' barracks were all blown down. The light house is gone, so are the dredging machine and telegraph. Many of the gas lamp-posts, of solid iron, are also blown down. I must write you further particulars next mail, for I am too horrified to go on now.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

—The gymmar school at Pawtucket, R. I., was destroyed by fire on Monday.

—The Connecticut river, at Springfield, Mass., was frozen over yesterday.

—Thaddeus Stevens was well enough to visit the Capitol yesterday.

—Fitz Greene Halleck, aged eighty years, died at Guildford, Conn., on Tuesday night.

—The Arizona, with $184,540 in treasure, and dates to the 19th ult., arrived from California at New York, yesterday.

—There are four Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York. The fourth named is Mr. Ambler, who was nominated Tuesday night by the Democratic Union Convention.

—W. N. McIntyre, defeated candidate for Democratic Mayoralty nomination, in New York, was arrested for firing a pistol into the crowd after the adjournment of the Convention.

—It is quite probable that after the meeting of Congress, to-day, the House will adjourn over until Monday next, as time will be necessary to enable the Speaker to make up his committees.

—The National Republican Executive Committee met in Washington City on the 11th prox. time, to decide upon a place for holding the Presidential Nominating Convention.

—The result of the election in Mississippi is still in doubt. As far as heard from only 14,851 votes were polled, whilst the total number of registered votes is 30,971. It is believed the Convention has been defeated.

—General Canby has issued a general order to provide for the punishment of persons who obstruct railroads. In case there was great destruction of property, the American ship Rattler went ashore on the Rocks off Stone Cutters Island. The bark Lancaster also went ashore. A great many junks were foundered.

—A man named Conrad Dipps, a moulder, in Erie at seven o'clock Tuesday morning, to walk to Girard, a distance of fifty-two miles in twelve hours, on a wager of $280. He reached Dunkirk sixteen minutes ahead of time. His friends offered to wager five thousand dollars that he can make one hundred and fifteen miles in twenty-four hours.

—The counsel for Jeff. Davis have notified the Government counsel that they will be ready to proceed with the trial on the 25th inst., and that they are anxious to have it commence at this term. The Court stands adjourned till that date, and Chief Justice Chase will proceed to Richmond again to be present at the begining of the trial, although in ordinary thing looks now as though the trial would actually take place, yet there is an impression prevailing among those best informed that it will again be postponed.

—A company of Frenchmen are engaged on a very singular enterprise in this city (Mexico), which partakes very much of the character of the "Martha's Vineyard" search after hidden treasure. The parties spoken of have purchased the old Convent St. Domingo, and are at work excavating tunnels beneath the same, hunting for treasure supposed to have been secreted there when said to exist there by the Catholic priests some years ago. They have already made the discovery of an underground passage leading from the convent to the massive pile of buildings known as the "Inquisition," standing on the opposite side of the street. Several bodies have been exhumed already which bear the appearance of having been buried alive. They have thus far been found inclosed in the walls. One was in a perfect state of preservation, and had the appearance of having been a man of rank. His clothes even were almost wholly intact, and were richly embroidered in gold. The priests of the city are greatly annoyed at these excavations, and have made many efforts to stop them.

FORNEY'S ACCOUNTS.—The rumors which have been circulating for a day or two past, relative to an alleged defalcation in the accounts of John W. Forney, late Secretary of the Senate, have led to an examination of his accounts with the Treasury Department as disbursing officer, and it has been ascertained that there is a balance of over $50,000 on hand, to his credit, which indicates that there is no truth in the rumors. As Secretary of the Senate, he acts as paymaster to the Senators, draws their pay, and disburses the money for this and contingent expenses; but it does not appear that any of the Senators have allowed him to retain the custody of their cash for any length of time, or that there are any irregularities in his accounts which warrant any suspicion of dishonesty.

THREE persons died in a tavern in Canada from drinking coffee into which a bunch of matches had fallen.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Approaching Session of Congress.

Understanding on the Impeachment Question.

Recent Military Changes.

The Indian Reservation.

Extensive Whisky and Tobacco Frauds.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1867.

CONGRESS.

Members of Congress are still arriving on every train. All the members of the Committee on Judiciary are present. At a meeting to-day an understanding was had on the impeachment question. A resolution passed the body with a view to securing secrecy on the part of the members until the report is made to the House. Reports of the majority and minority are in preparation, but there is a probability that they will be finished and presented to the House before Monday.

Speaker Colfax has not yet formed the standing committees further than the chairmanship appointed, nor has he intimated to any one that he will be his course in the premises. There seems to be more difficulty than formerly in preparing them.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Brevet Brigadier General Alexander and Major General George D. Ruggles, Assistant Adjutant, have been transferred from the Department of the Lakes to the Department of the South.

Colonel E. M. Gregory, Ninety-first Pennsylvania, Brevet Major General, has been mustered out and honorably discharged.

Major O. D. Green, Adjutant General, has been transferred from the Fourth District to the District of Dacotah.

CIRCULAR FROM HEADQUARTERS.

A circular issued from Headquarters of the Army, Washington requires commanding officers of posts to furnish, on or before the first of next month, lists, specifying by name, of enlisted men, now in their several commands, the nature of the duties on which employed, and the authority by which detailed, names of civilians employed under these orders, with duty and remuneration.

THE INDIAN RESERVATION.

The Commissioner General of the Land Office has issued the necessary instructions to cause to be respected the Indian reservation ordered by the President on the 16th inst., on the Nebraska and Missouri rivers, in the State of Nebraska.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Sixty-four thousand two hundred and ninety-six acres of public lands were offered at public sale at Detroit, Mich., office in October. Eleven hundred and forty land patents were forwarded to the Register at East Saginaw, Michigan, for delivery.

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR.

Acting Commissioner Mix, of the Indian bureau, received a telegraphic dispatch from Commissioner Taylor at the North Platte, November 9th, stating that he is now on his way to Washington and will probably be here by the 1st of December.

WHISKY AND TOBACCO FRAUDS.

Information has been received here that the Sub-Committee on Retrenchment, consisting respectfully of Van Wick, Randall and Wilder, of the opinion, from their elaborate examination, at New York, of the violations of the law in relation to distilled spirits and whisky, that the system for cheating and fraud is far more effective and perfect than that for collecting the tax. One of the Committee, in a letter to a friend, says the only remedy is a reduction of the tax, and that this should be collected at the still, taking the still on capacity.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

A special says: The Committee on Elections in the case of Thos. Hamond, Barnum, from Connecticut, will report on the improper use of money, and it is probable a new election will be ordered, as P. T. Barnum, the defeated candidate does not claim the seat.

IMPEACHMENT.

It is said the Judiciary Committee now stands five for impeachment and four against.

NEW YORK.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 20, 1867.

PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC MAIL.

The election for directors of the Pacific and Atlantic Mail Companies was postponed until the 16th of December, in consequence of serving injunctions, which will be argued in court. The former companies declared a three per cent, quarterly dividend.

GARIBALDI REFUSED.

The Supreme Court to-day refused to grant a mandamus compelling the Commissioner of Emigration to admit an agent of the Erie road to Castle Garden.

SUSPENSION.

J. R. Place & Co., largely engaged in the tea and sugar trade, have suspended. The liabilities are heavy.

PRIZE FIGHT ARRANGED.

Barney Aaron, champion feather weight pugilist, is matched for $2,500 aside against Unknown, to fight in March.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The Social Science Congress held to-day's meeting at the House of Refuge, Randall's Island. Papers were read on various subjects relating to prison discipline and reformatories.

DAMAGE AGAINST THE CITY RECOVERED.

Four thousand five hundred dollars were recovered against the city for the death of a laborer by the fall of a derrick at the new Court House.

COLUMBUS CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council of Columbus, Ohio, are sight-seeing this week.

SUIT FOR FENIAN SUPPLIES.

A suit was commenced against John McDermott, for supplies furnished and used by the Fenians in the raid on Campo Bello.

CANADA.

House of Commons Proceedings—Passage of Great Western Railway Burst.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

OTTOWA, November 20.—In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. McKenzie gave notice of a motion for copies of the correspondence relative to the forcible abduction of British subjects from the township of Moore, by United States officers. Sir John A. McDonald announced that the House would be asked to continue the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, and to extend to all parts of the Dominion the provisions of the act for trial of foreign aggressors.

HALIFAX, November 20.—The Great Western Railway's carpenter and blacksmith shops were destroyed by fire last night. Loss very heavy.

HAVANA.

Baron Von Magnus and Prince Salm Salm—The Remains of Maximilian —Confederate Officer Dead.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HAVANA, November 19.—The French steamer Panama sails to-morrow for St. Nazaire. Baron Von Magnus and Prince Salm Salm sail in her for Europe.

It is expected that the Austrian steam frigate Novara, with the remains of Maximilian, will put in here on her way to Trieste.

Col. Quevedo, Bolivian Envoy to Mexico, sails to-day for Baltimore.

Gen. Stevens, ex-Confederate officer, and latterly Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the Vera Cruz and Mexican Railway, died on the 12th inst.

River Telegrams.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company.)

BROWNSVILLE, November 20.—There are about five feet of water in the channel and falling. Weather cloudy and cool.

GREENSBORO, November 20.—Three feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy and cool.

LOUISVILLE, November 20.—River falling with three feet two inches in the canal.

PRIZE FIGHT.

Fight Between Fred Bussey and Andy Duffey—One Hundred and Thirty-five Rounds Fought—Bussey the Victor.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The prize fight between Fred Bussey and Andy Duffey, of this city, for one thousand dollars aside, came off this afternoon. Thirteen cars, bearing about two thousand men, went out twenty-five miles on the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Road and then came back to within sixteen miles, at Robertsville, near where Dorsey and Fitzgerald fought recently. The men stood up about two o'clock and fought one hundred and thirty-five rounds, in one hour and forty one minutes and a half. The rounds were all short, none exceeding two minutes, and several only one or two seconds. The fight was won by Bussey.

Duffey was the favorite among the knowing ones, he having fought before, while his antagonist was new to the ring. He stripped badly, showing legs like "pipe stems," and a lank body bent and bloodless. He evidently sought to gain by tiring out his opponent, and played the "drop" game all through, except in four rounds. He fell several times without a blow. He was punished severely on the body, but showed no blood, being as clean at the end as at the beginning, but very much discolored. His length of arm enabled him to strike the other without return. He exhibited medium science, but was loudly derided by the crowd for what they called cowardice in "stopping" to avoid punishment. He was seconded by McCoole and Dennis O'Brien, of St. Louis.

Bussey stripped well, showing a fine form, well built, his limbs clean and well corded; the perfection of physical strength. He gave body blows and received on the face. He was a great deal of punishment gluttonously. He was active and strong, but showed no science, and did not try to stay blows; he was very cool in avoiding the temptation to strike foul. He was seconded by Jerry Donovan and Frank Nye, and counselled by Joe Coburn. Both parties were light hitters—Duffey for lack of strength and Bussey for want of knowledge. Nick Geary, of Chicago, was referee. The crowd was very orderly, being composed of a large number of business men with the higher class of roughs.

ST. LOUIS.

General Hovare—Robbery—Stolen Articles Recovered—Mishaps and Accidents.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, November 20.—Gen. Howard left to-day for Washington.

Thos. Phillips, of Kentucky, was robbed of four hundred dollars and a deed for four hundred acres of land in Kentucky.

Twelve thousand dollars in bonds and a portion of silver, stolen from a messenger of Tassaing, Gumpp & Co., in the Merchants Union Express office, three weeks ago, has been recovered. The silver was sold to a broker by J. L. Strauss, a Main street merchant, who said he had purchased it from Benjamin Rosenthal, a pawnbroker. Strauss was arrested, and a watch stolen from Capt. Dan Allen, of the Southern Hotel, about the time of the robbery of Taussig, Gempp & Co. found in his possession, which he claimed to have also got from Rosenthal in exchange for another watch. The bonds were found on the person of Joseph Meyers, pawn broker, corner of Third and Olive streets. In Meyers' shop there were also found a lot of silver watches, considerable quantity of jewelry and silverware. Rosenthal and Myers were arrested and held to bail in $2,000. Strauss is said to have left the city. The police believe they have a clue to the real perpetrator of the robbery.

Two hundred barrels of highwines from Pekin, Illinois, are seized here today by the Government officers for non-payment of revenue tax. Part of the spirits were branded J. L. Smith and part Sperry.

RICHMOND.

Meeting of Conservative Colored Men —Beatification Closed—Discharges for Voting Against Radical Ticket.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, Nov. 20.—The Conservative colored men have called a meeting for to-morrow night, to express their utter abhorrence of such fire brands and incendiaries as Lewis Lindsay and others.

Seven distilleries around Richmond have closed. The owners were not finding them very profitable.

Reports to the Military Commissioner show that several colored men in this city were discharged for voting the Radical ticket. Two hundred are now reported discharged for the same cause, but the employers say, in many cases, they had no work for them.

NASHVILLE.

Railroad Bustle in the Tennessee Senate—Election of Judge of the Seventh District—Negro Boy Stamp Death by His Father.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NASHVILLE, November 20.—There was a lengthy debate in the Senate to-day on the question of extending further State aid to Railroads. The propositions involve the appropriation of about three and a half millions.

Colonel J. W. Phillips is elected Judge of the Seventh Circuit by three hundred and six majority over Scudder. Both are Radical, and nearly all the votes were cast by negroes.

In Williamson county, a few days since, a negro boy was thrown down and stamped to death by his father. The murderer escaped.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 20.—The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order Odd Fellows of Indiana, closed their thirty-first annual communication in this city to-day. The attendance of representatives during the present session has been unusually large. Reports from all the Grand officers show the cause of Odd Fellowship in Indiana to be in the most prosperous and desirable condition.

The Steamer Richmond.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, November 20.—The announcement of a dispatch from St. Louis that three thousand dollars damages had been assessed in the United States Supreme Court against the Louisville steamer Richmond was an error. There are no suits against the low pressure. The Richmond is now lying up here awaiting a rise. She starts to New Orleans on the first water.

—The following notice is published on the programme of the Boston theatres: "In view of the many recent thefts of plays by means of stenographic reporting done while original and unprinted pieces are being acted, the ladies and gentlemen of the audience are most respectfully requested by the author and manager, if they should observe any person near them in the act of writing, to report the fact to any usher or official in the theatre at once, in order that these dishonest parties may be detected, and the odious practice broken up.

—The never-pausing operation of Time has at last evolved an instance where the bat of our period has proved a blessing to the head of its wearer. The hat that was spoiled and the head that was saved were those of Hon. Charles Sumner. He was inspecting a sleeping car on a Michigan railroad

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

Being as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all matters of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and to condensed items will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper

Special care has been observed for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactured, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful epecial ity to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

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Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their present ones to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. All clubs to close on the week ending the 21st day of every vote. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

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—and one to the getter up the club.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1867.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE goes to Richmond on Monday to preside at the trial of Davis.

THE President hopes Congress will turn its attention to the financial condition of the country.

THE Alabama claims will probably be amicably settled by each party receding somewhat from its original position.

GEN. SHERMAN writes that he will remain with the Peace Commissioners until they finish their labors, and will probably be in Washington the 10th of December.

GOV. WARD, of New Jersey, Chairman of the National Union Republican Committee, congratulates the Soldiers and Sailors' Union on having come out for Gen. Grant as President.

THE Bourbon (Ky.) *Democrat* wants the Wades, Sumners and Stevens kept at home, and statesmen sent in their places, when it promises "additional legislation for the benefit of the negro."

THE Government has been defrauded by President Johnson's revenue collectors of $100,000,000 on whiskey, and $35,000,000 on tobacco in the past twelve months. The public debt will be likely to be rapidly paid off if this class of politicians get entire control of the Government.

THE Philadelphia *News* congratulates the Pennsylvania Railroad on having a champion among the Pittsburgh press of no less merit than the *Republic*. What has the Great Central been doing to require such backers? It surely has not been repudiating its bonds, or playing tricks on travelers. We have always regarded the corporation as being "sound as a brick," and should greatly regret to believe that it requires the endorsement of the *News* and *Republic*.

THE Baltimore *Sun* says if the Reconstruction policy is not abandoned, "it will be impossible to avoid a collision between the two, which will eventually reduce the whole South to the condition of St. Domingo." Do stop whimpering, Johnny. We will not permit you to be so badly beaten as the whites of St. Domingo. There are eight millions of you, and if those horrible fellows, the four millions of blacks, undertake to exterminate you we will send a Yankee army to protect you.

THE Alabama Convention proposes to disfranchise all who aided the rebellion and have refused to aid in the reconstruction of the State; but, with commendable caution, have sent a delegation to Washington to consult with statesmen there, in order to insure harmony with the reconstruction policy of Congress. The Missouri *Democrat* says this proves

"That the members do not altogether forget considerations of policy, and seek to do not only that which is theoretically right, but that which is practically expedient, seems to us an evidence of their fitness for the work before them."

THE report of the Freedman's Saving and Trust Company shows that the total deposits for October in twenty cities and towns South were $207,945 12. This is some slight evidence that negroes will work without whipping, and that they will be apt to mind their own business and live peaceably with all men, if treated with justice and humanity. Men who are concocting massacres do not deposit money in banks. If the white folks down there will show a similar record there will soon be no wish on the part of any considerable number to continue the disfranchisement of any.

THE LAST DEMOCRATIC DODGE.

Several democratic newspapers, prominently among them the New York *World*, insist that the Republicans, in view of the recent reverses they have experienced in the elections, shall abandon many, if not most, of their distinctive ideas and measures, and consent to such an adjustment of national affairs as their opponents shall magnanimously suggest as a basis satisfactory to them under the circumstances. To consider and determine precisely what this basis shall be, they propose a Convention, to be composed of from eighty to an hundred gentlemen to be drawn from the various sections of the Union, whose judgment shall be binding. To this proposition several answers may be given.

1. That the Democrats when they encountered disasters at the polls, did not admit any obligation thence arising to repudiate the principles they esteemed just and beneficent. They held on to their old doctrines, trusting the day would come when they would be at liberty to carry them out. If the Democrats had succumbed when they were beaten, the advice now given by them to Republicans, would have the greater weight that comes from consistency in the givers.

2. Some Conventions of political fossils for the purpose of regulating the affairs of the nation have been held, and the results have uniformly been such as to discourage farther experiments in that line. Besides, the Constitution provides for the election of a National Convention, with power to determine what shall be done, and to enforce the doings thereof. Such a Convension will soon be in session at Washington, and will doubtless proceed to the due consideration of all matters brought before it. We are not inclined to encourage any attempt to supercede this authoritative and lawful assembly, for one without a mission and without power to act.

3. All citizens are bound to submit to what this assembly shall rightfully decree; and in so doing there is no compromise, or abandonment of principles, or humiliating concessions; only that compliance with law which every inhabitant is under the strongest obligations to yield. To appeal from such an assembly to one conjured out of nothing by a species of legerdemain unknown to the laws, of itself excites distrust and compels refusal.

—But, certain propositions are propounded which show the animus of this movement. The main one is that no freedman shall be allowed to vote except on a five years' probation, and then only upon a property qualification. The object is to get rid of negro suffrage, and this under pretense that the blacks have not a sufficient pecuniary interest in the country to vote patriotically or are not sufficiently educated to vote intelligently. The real object is to deprive the blacks of the right of voting, because the great majority of them vote the Republican ticket. It is not uncharitable to assume this to be the motive; for if the objection was really to the ignorance or want of monetary stake in the country on the part of the blacks, the same rule which is proposed for them would be proposed for whites who are in the same condition either as to intelligence or property. If a black man is not fit to vote until he owns a specified amount of property, or has acquired a given degree of learning, then a white man is not fit to vote so long as he falls below the standard.

It avails nothing to say the negroes are very many, and are very ignorant. There are as many ignorant and poor white men in the country as there are black ones. The most of the whites who belong to these sorts, and are at the same time comparatively worthless, vote the Democratic ticket. Take the country through there are as many of them as there are of the same grade of blacks. Take from the worthless whites the ballot and the Democrats would sink into a hopeless minority in every Northern and Western State. Allow the blacks to vote, and they feel they are beaten in nearly all the Southern States.

This explains why the Democrats are so anxious to deprive the blacks of suffrage, on the ground that they are ignorant, and so determined that the equally ignorant whites shall retain it. Republicans do not profess to have any inflexible rule for suffrage. They have commonly expressed a willingness, while professing that all adult male citizens should vote, to abide by any regulation that shall be uniform in its operation, and therefore equitable. They have said, establish an education or property basis, if you will, or even both, but make it apply to all men alike. This rule the Democrats will not consent to, because it would prove their ruin. They are ready to exclude from the polls such classes of the poor and ignorant as will pretty certainly vote with the Republicans, but they will not agree to shut away those classes of the same sort that almost unanimously vote with them.

Discussing this point with a shrewd and outspoken Democrat a few days ago, he did not hesitate to declare that his opposition to negro voting was predicated on the assumption that the blacks, at least nine to one, would go with the Republicans. When we called his attention to ignorant and propertyless whites, he acknowledged the argument against their voting was just as strong as against the blacks, but he was willing they should continue to vote because they nearly all went with his party. Pressing him yet further, he said that at bottom he was in favor of a stringent property and educational qualification, applicable to all alike, but then he would not have many elections, for he believes the British Constitution to be the best model extant for a government. This we were quite prepared to grant his sincerity in, for we have found most intelligent and thrifty men, who make loud professions of Democracy, to be of that way of thinking, when their actual thoughts are disclosed.

The Democrats may be sure that the Republicans, as a body, will not be caught with this chaff. A few of them, who have no settled convictions and no clear insight, but are constantly driven about from conservatism to radicalism, and from radicalism back to conservatism, according to the ebb and flow of the political tide, may be ready to sell out; but they are of no account whatever. No body has any confidence in them, and hence they have no followers, whatever noise they may make. Just now these vacillating ones are suffering a chill of conservatism, and are spitefully pitching into Stevens, Wade, Sumner, Williams, and that set. They are ready to profess democratic principles, or no principles at all, provided the way to elect a President and parcel out the offices seems to run that way. Success is their god, and they are eager to take it, let it come in what shape it will. The great bulk of the Republicans are very different from this. Imbued with the truth that equality before the laws, and in all particulars, is essential to just government, and particularly to any tolerable form of popular government, they will do nothing, and consent to nothing, in violation to that idea.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.—That staunch and candid Democratic paper, the LaCrosse *Democrat*, thus lays down the Democratic platform:

"'Rebellion a crime!' Liar in your throat, Pail Sheridan! Every hour justifies the acts of those who from Bull Run to Richmond, through four years of battle and blood, sacrificed and struggled, labored, suffered, fought, died for the cause of civil freedom. Every passing day proves the soundness of their judgment, the wisdom of those who strove for independence. Every revolving year makes the 'lost cause' more sacred to the lovers of liberty, dearer to the hearts of those who were faithful to it from its inception to its temporary fall."

Dickens' Farewell.

We give below the conclusion of Mr. Dickens' farewell address at the grand dinner in his honor, as reported in the London *Times*:

After returning thanks for his reception by the large assemblage, Mr. Dickens concluded as follows:

"And now, passing to the immediate occasion of your doing me this great honor, the story of my going to America is very easily and briefly told. Since I was there before a vast and entirely new generation has arisen in the United States. Since I was there before most of the best known of my books have been written and published; the new generation and the books have come together and have kept together until at length numbers of those who have so widely and constantly read me, naturally desiring a little variety in the relationship between us, have expressed a strong wish that I should read myself. This wish, at first conveyed to me through public channels and business channels, has gradually become enforced by an immmense accumulation of letters from individuals and associations of individuals, all expressing in the same hearty, homely, cordial, unaffected way, a kind of personal interest in me—I had almost said a kind of personal affection for me [cheers] which I am sure you would agree with me it would be dull insensibility on my part not to prize. Little by little this pressure has become so great that, although, as Charles Lamb says, my household gods strike a terribly deep root, I have torn them from their places, and this day week, at this hour, shall be upon the sea. You will readily conceive that I am inspired, besides by a natural desire to see for myself the astonishing change and progress of a quarter of a century over there, to grasp the hands of many faithful friends whom I left there, to see the faces and multitudes of new friends upon whom I have never looked, and last, though not least, to use my best endeavor to lay down a third cable [cheers] of intercommunication and alliance between the Old World and the New. [Loud cheers.] Twelve years ago, when Heaven knows little thought I should ever be bound upon the voyage which now lays before me, I wrote in that form of my writings which obtains by far the most extensive circulation, these words of the American nation:—'I know full well, whatever little notes my beamy eyes may have described in theirs, they are a kind, large-hearted, generous and great people.' [Hear.] in that faith I am going to see them again; in that faith, I shall, please God, return from them in the spring, in that same faith to live and die. I told you in the beginning that I could not thank you enough, and heaven knows that I have most thoroughly kept my word. [A laugh.] If I may quote one other short sentence from myself, let it imply all that I have left unsaid, and yet most deeply feel. Let it, putting a girdle round the earth, compress both sides of the Atlantic at once in this moment, and say, as Tiny Tom observes, 'God bless us every one.' [Loud and contin ued cheering.]

Horrible Child Murder.

The Dubuke *Herald* gives the following account of the frightful murder of a little girl, the child of a dead soldier:

"Mr. Sickle promised to keep the little girl, Ellie Field, while the mother was away earning a livelihood. Sickle has a daughter, about fifteen or sixteen years of age, said to be the unfortunate possessor of a bad temper. On Sunday Mr. Sickle was away from home. About twelve o'clock of that day the daughter, Lizzie Sickle, for some cause unknown as yet, fell upon the little girl and beat her in a most brutal manner. When the child became unconscious, and was apparently dying, she became alarmed at her brutality and called in a neighboring woman. She said that the child had fallen from a chair by accident and hurt its head. But it required only a glance at the mutilated body to show the falsity of this story. On the head was a frightful wound, giving every indication of a broken skull, and one of the hands was crushed so badly that, it is said, not a bone in it remained unbroken. A physician was sent for immediately, and everything possible was done for the little sufferer, but to no avail, the child dying at two o'clock on Monday.

An examination of the body of the murdered child shows that it was first beaten until the flesh became black and then the culmination of the barbarity was reached in throwing it upon the floor and stamping upon its head. The skull was broken, the forehead being smashed in evidently by stamping it with a heeled shoe. The hand may have been crushed by stamping or may have been broken by pounding. The child had also been violently kicked in the stomach, and received injuries there which alone would have caused death. An officer was sent for immediately to arrest Lizzie Sickle, and she will be placed upon trial for murder. The case justly creates great excitement in the neighborhood."

Such outrages are a legitimate outgrowth of the laws which sanction the beating of children. If any person who should strike a child so as to leave a mark were liable to fine and imprisonment, these monsters would learn to govern their tempers; but in communities where discretionary power is given to every man and woman having charge of an infant to torture it, under the pretense of discipline, such results may reasonably be expected.

THE bug bear of negro rule at the South is thus discussed by the Atlanta (Ga.) *New Era:*

"If this government—United States or State—ever becomes any other than a white man's government, the blood will rest on none other than the white race. It can rest nowhere else; and the white people of the country, and they alone, will be responsible for it. Reconstruction is progressing—all have an opportunity of participating in the work—if any decline, no matter from what causes, it is their own fault; and if the whites, competent to do so, refuse to vote, and thereby lose control o. the government, they must take the consequences. With all the advantages that the whites have in respect to numbers, intelligence, wealth, position and influence, it would seem they deserve negro rule if they cannot or will not cope with their late slaves in the political arena." The *New Era* adds: "If the South had taken or even now will take hold of the reconstruction plan and co-operate with Congress in restoring the now excluded States to the Union, they will be readmitted in time to take an active part in the next Presidential election, and we doubt not the disabilities now imposed on a large number of her citizens would soon be removed from most of them, and ultimately from all."

"THERE is not an intelligent and candid observer of Tennessee politics, who will not say that the stringent suffrage provisions of which the Knoxville *Free Press* complains, are the result, not of Republican choice, but of the violence, fanaticism and malevolence of the rebel leaders, and the determination which they manifested of making adherence to the "lost cause" the chief stepping stone of political promotion. * * Men who had been true to the Union did not relish the prospect of being put under a sweeping bar, and being forever proscribed by the partisans of the rebellion. * * If Governor Brownlow were satisfied that the partisans of the late rebellion would henceforth respect the rights of their Republican neighbors, white and colored, and had the power, he would establish impartial and general suffrage to-morrow by proclamation."—*Nashville Press and Times.*

The Detroit *Tribune* tells the following as having occurred on the borders of Ingham and Livingston counties, Michigan:

Quite a serious affair occurred recently near White Oak, between a minister, named Talmadge, who resided just over the line in Livingston county, and a man named Wright, who lives in White Oak. It seems that a lad who lived with Wright, while passing Mr. Talmadge's house, threw a stone against the door. Mr. T. caught the boy and took him to his house. Wright hearing of it, took an axe-helve, and in company with a neighbor, went to the minister's house, opened the door, went in and knocked Mr. Talmadge down with the ax-handle, and beat him terribly, stamping, kicking and pounding him so that his life is despaired of.

THE Fairmont (Va.) *Vidette* says:

"It seems probable, unless General Grant does or says something, he will be nominated and elected next President."

"FREDERICK, MD., Nov. 7.—Upon the receipt of the news of the elections on Tuesday, the rebel flag was flung to the breeze at Liberty Town, in this county."

Nothing but fear of a Radical flogging deterred the rebel democracy from hoisting the "stars and bars" over our court house after our late county election.

A New York democratic paper nominates Gen. Grant for President and J. T. Brady for Vice President, because J. T. B. has no wife to make disclosures about her wardrobe.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.
BY JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.

From the creation of the world, in all ages and climes, it has been customary to set apart certain days for special religious observance. This has not always been influenced by the light of Christian knowledge, nor by any proper conception of the character of that Great Being "who ruleth the earth in righteousness," and "who daily loadeth with his benefits;" but by an innate sense of the existence of an over-ruling Power, by which the world and all it contains are governed and controlled. Aided by the dictates of cultivated reason, and the teachings of Divine revelation, we, however, are taught to recognize in that Supreme Ruler a Heavenly Father, to whom we are indebted for existence and all the blessings we enjoy, and to whom we owe constant and fervent thanksgiving and praise. It is He who "visiteth the earth and watereth it;" who "satteth the furrows and blesseth the springings thereof," who crowneth the year with his goodness, and whose paths drop fatness;" who "clothest the pastures with flocks, and coverest the valleys with corn; who maketh the out-goings of the morning and the evening to rejoice;" who is "our refuge and strength;" who "maketh war to cease," and "saveth us from our enimies;" whose "throne is forever and ever," and who "blesseth the nations whose God is the Lord."

On all sides we have increased assurances of the "loving kindness" of an All-wise Parent of Good, who has conducted our nation through a long and terrible war, and permitted our people to once more repose in safety, "without any to molest them or make them afraid." The monstrous sentiment of disunion is no longer tolerated. The Flag, the Union, and the Constitution are esteemed as the safeguards of the rights and liberties of the people, and are revered and defended as the ark of their political safety.

A kind Providence has not grown weary of supplying our continuous wants. A bounteous harvest has rewarded the labors of the husbandman. Flocks and herds are scattered in countless numbers over our valleys and hills. Commerce is uninterrupted, and vessels laden with the products of nature and of art, speed, unmolested, over the trackless deeps. Neither pestilence, famine, political or social evils, financial embarrassments or commercial distress, have been permitted to stay the progress and happiness of the people of this great Commonwealth; but peace, health, education, morality, religion, social improvement and refinement, with their attendant blessings, have filled the cup of comfort and enjoyment to overflowing.

Recognizing our responsibility to Him who controls the destinies of nations as well as of individuals, and "from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift," we should humbly and deeply indebted for all these and the richer blessings of our common Christianity, let us unitedly give our most devout gratitude and hearty thanksgiving.

I, therefore, do hereby recommend that THURSDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, be set apart as a day of praise and thanksgiving, that all secular and worldly business be suspended, and the people assemble in their various places of worship to acknowledge their gratitude and offer up prayers for a continuance of Divine favor.

GIVEN under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-second.

JNO. W. GEARY.

By the Governor:
F. JORDAN, Secretary of State.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime.
NEUTRAL SULPHITE OF LIME,
NEUTRAL SULPHITE OF LIME,
NEUTRAL SULPHITE OF LIME,

One bottle will preserve a barrel of Cider.
One bottle will preserve a barrel of Cider.
One bottle will preserve a barrel of Cider.
One dollar per bottle.

Call and get the genuine article, at
Call and get the genuine article, at
Call and get the genuine article, at

FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

Sold wholesale and retail, in Pittsburgh, at FLEMING'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 74 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.
noltHTHS

Is Stimulation Necessary!

This question is practically answered in the affirmative by thousands of physicians every day. Sometimes they prescribe the ordinary forms of stimulants, sometimes tinctures which are simply inferior alcohol, more or less medicated; but no small proportion of the practical faculty give the preference to HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as the most carefully prepared medicinal stimulant at present known. It is impossible for prejudice itself to be blind to the marked success with which this extraordinary tonic and alterative has been introduced into general use. DYSPEPSIA during the last twenty years. If it were possible to canvass the whole country for cases in which it had effected a cure of this obstinate and agonizing disease, they would number millions. No wonder, then, that it has become a STANDARD MEDICINE in every State, city, town and village in the United States, and, in fact, in all parts of the civilized world. Its name is also a household word in the best and most extensive circulation, these words of the American nation:—'I know full well, whatever little notes my beamy eyes may have described in theirs, they are a kind, large-hearted, generous and great people.' [Hear.] in that faith I am going to see them again; in that faith, I shall, please God, return from them in the spring, in that same faith to live and die. I told you in the beginning that I could not thank you enough, and heaven knows that I have most thoroughly kept my word. [A laugh.] If I may quote one other short sentence from myself, let it imply all that I have left unsaid, and yet most deeply feel. Let it, putting a girdle round the earth, compress both sides of the Atlantic at once in this moment, and say, as Tiny Tom observes, 'God bless us every one.' [Loud and contin ued cheering.]

Horrible Child Murder.

The Dubuke *Herald* gives the following account of the frightful murder of a little girl, the child of a dead soldier:

"Mr. Sickle promised to keep the little girl, Ellie Field, while the mother was away earning a livelihood. Sickle has a daughter, about fifteen or sixteen years of age, said to be the unfortunate possessor of a bad temper. On Sunday Mr. Sickle was away from home. About twelve o'clock of that day the daughter, Lizzie Sickle, for some cause unknown as yet, fell upon the little girl and beat her in a most brutal manner. When the child became unconscious, and was apparently dying, she became alarmed at her brutality and called in a neighboring woman. She said that the child had fallen from a chair by accident and hurt its head. But it required only a glance at the mutilated body to show the falsity of this story. On the head was a frightful wound, giving every indication of a broken skull, and one of the hands was crushed so badly that, it is said, not a bone in it remained unbroken. A physician was sent for immediately, and everything possible was done for the little sufferer, but to no avail, the child dying at two o'clock on Monday.

An examination of the body of the murdered child shows that it was first beaten until the flesh became black and then the culmination of the barbarity was reached in throwing it upon the floor and stamping upon its head. The skull was broken, the forehead being smashed in evidently by stamping it with a heeled shoe. The hand may have been crushed by stamping or may have been broken by pounding. The child had also been violently kicked in the stomach, and received injuries there which alone would have caused death. An officer was sent for immediately to arrest Lizzie Sickle, and she will be placed upon trial for murder. The case justly creates great excitement in the neighborhood."

Such outrages are a legitimate outgrowth of the laws which sanction the beating of children. If any person who should strike a child so as to leave a mark were liable to fine and imprisonment, these monsters would learn to govern their tempers; but in communities where discretionary power is given to every man and woman having charge of an infant to torture it, under the pretense of discipline, such results may reasonably be expected,

THE bug bear of negro rule at the South is thus discussed by the Atlanta (Ga.) *New Era:*

"If this government—United States or State—ever becomes any other than a white man's government, the blood will rest on none other than the white race. It can rest nowhere else; and the white people of the country, and they alone, will be responsible for it. Reconstruction is progressing—all have an opportunity of participating in the work—if any decline, no matter from what causes, it is their own fault; and if the whites, competent to do so, refuse to vote, and thereby lose control o. the government, they must take the consequences. With all the advantages that the whites have in respect to numbers, intelligence, wealth, position and influence, it would seem they deserve negro rule if they cannot or will not cope with their late slaves in the political arena." The *New Era* adds: "If the South had taken or even now will take hold of the reconstruction plan and co-operate with Congress in restoring the now excluded States to the Union, they will be readmitted in time to take an active part in the next Presidential election, and we doubt not the disabilities now imposed on a large number of her citizens would soon be removed from most of them, and ultimately from all."

"THERE is not an intelligent and candid observer of Tennessee politics, who will not say that the stringent suffrage provisions of which the Knoxville *Free Press* complains, are the result, not of Republican choice, but of the violence, fanaticism and malevolence of the rebel leaders, and the determination which they manifested of making adherence to the "lost cause" the chief stepping stone of political promotion. * * Men who had been true to the Union did not relish the prospect of being put under a sweeping bar, and being forever proscribed by the partisans of the rebellion. * * If Governor Brownlow were satisfied that the partisans of the late rebellion would henceforth respect the rights of their Republican neighbors, white and colored, and had the power, he would establish impartial and general suffrage to-morrow by proclamation."—*Nashville Press and Times.*

The Detroit *Tribune* tells the following as having occurred on the borders of Ingham and Livingston counties, Michigan:

Quite a serious affair occurred recently near White Oak, between a minister, named Talmadge, who resided just over the line in Livingston county, and a man named Wright, who lives in White Oak. It seems that a lad who lived with Wright, while passing Mr. Talmadge's house, threw a stone against the door. Mr. T. caught the boy and took him to his house. Wright hearing of it, took an axe-helve, and in company with a neighbor, went to the minister's house, opened the door, went in and knocked Mr. Talmadge down with the ax-handle, and beat him terribly, stamping, kicking and pounding him so that his life is despaired of.

THE Fairmont (Va.) *Vidette* says:

"It seems probable, unless General Grant does or says something, he will be nominated and elected next President."

"FREDERICK, MD., Nov. 7.—Upon the receipt of the news of the elections on Tuesday, the rebel flag was flung to the breeze at Liberty Town, in this county."

Nothing but fear of a Radical flogging deterred the rebel democracy from hoisting the "stars and bars" over our court house after our late county election.

A New York democratic paper nominates Gen. Grant for President and J. T. Brady for Vice President, because J. T. B. has no wife to make disclosures about her wardrobe.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ NOTICE.—All Butchers doing business in the Allegheny Markets will take notice that the penalty for offering for sale unsound meat is a fine of one hundred dollars and six months imprisonment. It is my duty to see to this matter, and will prosecute to the utmost.
no7:3rd DUNCAN DALLAS, Clerk of the Markets.

☞ ALLEGHENY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.
THEODORE TILTON,
Of the NEW YORK INDEPENDENT, will Lecture before the Association and the public generally,
On Tuesday Evening, Nov. 26th,
IN DOCTOR SWIFT'S CHURCH, Beaver St.
Subject—ART OF US NG THE MIND.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture to commence at quarter to 8. Admission, 50 cents.
no27:7t-21:26:27:29

HARRIET E. L. DORSEY, by her next friend, vs. JOHN F. DORSEY.
LIBEL IN DIVORCE.
No. 34, December Term, 1867, Court of Common Pleas.
TO PARTIES INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE CASE:
You are hereby notified that D. B. THOMPSON, a. pointed Examiner in the above case, to take testimony, will sit for the taking of further test mony, at his office, No. 87 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, December 2d, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.
D. B. THOMPSON,
no7:10d-21:24:29 Examiner.

JAMES R. CLARK,
Druggist.
No. 103 FIFTH STREET,
Offers for sale a large assortment of
TOILET SOAPS—American and English.
PERFUMERY—American and French.
TOILET ARTICLES—Domestic and Imported.
PATENT MEDICINES.
☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. no16:1yr:WTS

F. W. C. FELD,
DEALER IN
GLUE, CURLED HAIR,
Tanners' Scraps, Cercons,
CATTLE TAILS,
Bones, Neat's Foot Oil, &c.,
Office and Warehouse—No. 124 SMITHFIELD STREET, (nearly opposite the Post Office.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

A GREAT FAMILY CONVENIENCE.
A new and novel arrangement for having
HOT WATER BOILERS
attached to the back end of common cook stoves, so that the waste heat which goes up the stove-pipe, will heat all the water needed in an ordinary sized family, by passing the brass directly through the boiler, which fits over the pipe inside of the stove. This new arrangement can be put on to any No. 8, or 9 common Cooking Stove, of any manufacture, and will operate equally well. UNION VICTORY, BLACK HAWK BEAUTY or UNION PET, or almost any other Cook Stove made in the Union, can have boilers attached to their Stoves, and using the Attachment. Boiler as Little, as $10 Cook, for the moderate cost of SEVEN DOLLARS, by applying to
BISSELL & CO.,
No. 235 LIBERTY STREET.
Manufacturers of the Triumph Cook Stove.

FRENCH MERINOS.
PRICES REDUCED.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET.
Offer their stock of FRENCH MERINOS at
VERY LOW PRICES.
no20

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1867.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will open for business on the first day of January, 1868, for leasing apartments for odging houses at Altoona and Alliance, between the Logan House at Altoona, and the Diller House at Alliance, for a term of years, commencing on or before March 1, 1868. The buildings and lots at Altoona are furnished throughout in the best manner.
It must be expressly understood that the Railroad Company will require that all of meals established shall be kept in a strictly first class manner for the convenience and comfort of passengers patronizing the line.
Proposals may be addressed to JOHN M. KENNEDY, Chairman of Specific Committee, No. 308 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
nol:2w:2d

JUST OPENED.
BOULEVARD SKIRTS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
TRIMMING SATINS,
COLORED VELVETS,
AT
F. H. EATON'S,
16 FIFTH STREET

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTLES,
At the Pittsburgh Steam Marble & Slate Works.
Office and Warehouse—319 and 321 LIBERTY STREET. Mantle Warehouse on second floor.
Persons wanting Marble or Slate Mantles will find it to their interest to call. Workmanship and material warranted equal to any. Prices as low as elsewhere. Marble Mantles of Furniture Marble, which is the only suitable stone for sinks, or slabs, can be Marbleized, and made as good as new.
We have the largest place in Western Pennsylvania where Slate Mantles are manufactured. All kinds of Marble and Wood done in the best manner. Marble Cutters supplied with sawed Marble. Mantles Marbleized, Painted or Colored.
no28:3mT W. W. WALLACE.

WINTER GOODS.
E. HOUSTON & CO.,
Fashionable Merchant Tailors,
NO. 107 FIFTH STREET,
Have just received a second supply of
Winter Coatings,
Together with full lines of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. Fits guaranteed and prices low. no2:3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. D MATTHEWS,
STAMP AND STENCIL CUTTER,
231 Liberty Street, opposite Wood.
BRANDING IRONS, STAMP AND STENCIL ALPHABETS AND FIGURES, to stencil Cotton, at shortest notice and the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE. We defy competition.
☞ AGENTS WANTED. no21:3m

SILVER-PLATED WARE,
FINE POCKET CUTLERY, WALLETS, &c.,
Selling at and below cost, to make room for other goods, at
No. 113 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
TTS JOHN MITSCH.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
JONES & DUFF,
No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the east a full assort of WINTER GOODS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in a style equal to any shop in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no21:3rd

MARTIN LIEBLER,
DEALER IN
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
Also, Manufacturer. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.,
No. 122 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa
Orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

STOVES! STOVES!
FREDERICK SCHULZE,
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,
Dealer in Cutlery, Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Grates, Andirons and Wood Fire Ware, No. 118 WYLIE STREET, near Washington.
Roofing and Tinning Ware, to sell and retail. ☞ All Jobbing and Repairing promptly attended to

KEYSTONE SAVINGS BANK,
293 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
THIS BANK WILL OPEN A
General Banking Business,
AT THEIR NEW BANKING HOUSE, ON
Monday, November 18th, inst.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Merchants are invited.
Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

A. GARRISON & CO.,
Pittsburgh Foundry,
MANUFACTURE AND KEEP ON HAND
GRATE FRONTS & FENDERS,
Furnace and Oven Frames
And Doors;
FURNACE BARS,
Cooking and Heating Stoves,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
☞ Office and Warehouse,
No. 209 Liberty Street.

CLASSES AT ROOMS of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
No. 22 FIFTH STREET.
Classes will be formed under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association to receive instruction in the Art of Writing and Penmanship at the time and with the instructions as follows, viz: Commencing Tuesday Evening, Nov. 5th, at 7½ o'clock.
Popular Scientific Lecture's with Recitations from Writers, will be by Prof. Lewis Wolff, of the Western University—Thursday Evening, November 14th.
German Class: by Mr. PHILIP KAPPAFF—First Evening, Nov. 15th, 1867.
Class in Mechanical Drawing: by H. BUTLER—Monday Evening, Nov. 18th, 1867.
Class in Music: by Mr. WILLIAM DILLY—Tuesday Evening, Nov. 19th, 1867.
Hours for Classes—Half-past seven until nine P. M.
Applicants for admission can have their names enrolled by calling at Rooms of the Association, No. 22 Fifth street, or by being present the evening of Lecture or Recitation.
no21:3td

ESTABLISHED 1833.
HOUSES FITTED UP WITH
GAS,
Hot and Cold Water, &c.
By experienced and practical workmen.
JOHN M. TATE,
Plumber and Gas Fitter,
227 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; and
59 Federal Street, Allegheny.

CHINA WAREHOUSE.
RICHARD BREED & CO.
IMPORTERS,
No. 100 Wood Street.
BRITTANIA AND SILVER PLATED TABLE WARE, TEA TRAYS and TABLE CUTLERY, always on hand.

CHINA TEA SETS,
CHINA DINNER SETS,
CHINA TOILET SETS,
CHINA VASES,
CHINA SPITTOONS,
BOHEMIA WARE of every description
LAVA CARD BASKETS,
LAVA VASES,
LAVA SPITTOONS,
ENGLISH STONE WARE of all varieties to suit wholesale and retail trade.
We have the largest and most complete stock of every thing in the line in the city.
Prices and terms the same as in the eastern cities.

TORREY'S
PATENT
Weather Strips,
Are warranted, when properly applied, to exclude COLD,

The Pittsburgh Gazette

GLEANINGS.

New Orleans again has a regular opera troupe.

There were 121 deaths in St. Louis last week.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* will back "J. N." against Weston any day.

The New York *News* says that Troy weight is the same as that of Albany.

Mount Shashalinasky is the finest voomo in Alaski.

Admiral (?) Semmes is lecturing on the winds, and the Alabama in Mississippi.

Chicago horses are not very fast, but the men and women make up for it.

There is in Ceylon a fig tree 2,155 years old.

A fifty pound fish was caught in Iowa last week.

The New York police force is said to cost $3,000,000 annually.

Wallace & Co., of Detroit, bankers, suspended payment on Monday.

Three hundred kinds of hoop skirts are manufactured in New York.

Beer may yet displace whisky. We hear of a hop raising company in Bourbon county, Ky.

The Boston *Post* coins a new word. It says a Mexican volcano is getting ready to erupt.

Lake Erie is having water spouts, now that the stock of sea-serpents has given out.

A man in Philadelphia was scalded to death with hot beer on Monday. Clarence's malmsey was not mulled, we think.

Photographs of Weston's shoes are selling in Troy at Troy weight, judging from the prices.

The trial of the murderers of Colonel William Riddle is now going on in Philadelphia.

Down South people, profane ones, say that they don't care a Confederate ——, where they used to say Continental ——.

The Episcopalians on Long Island are going to form a new diocese with a bishop in Brooklyn.

Sixty pounds of cents were deposited one Sunday in the collection boxes of a Boston church a few weeks ago.

The sequisition of Walrussia is a good thing for the umbrella trade. It is said that it rains six days in every week there.

Candrillon has reached its four hundredth representation in Paris, which goes a little ahead of the Black Crook in New York.

The street cars in Milwaukee only run until half past nine o'clock each night. They must keep early hours in the skim milk city.

A man in Memphis beat his landlord last week for asking him for his board bill. The persons were of the highest respectability (?)

A man in Michigan borrowed a yoke of oxen from a neighbor recently and sold them to a butcher. As this is the second time this trick has been played on this same farmer he is trying to have his revenge through the courts.

An officer attempted to serve a writ of ejectment on a woman in Wisconsin, recently, when she went at him with a butcher knife and axe, with which she succeeded in cutting off a finger of the unfortunate man, which she kept as a memento.

An old man, upwards of seventy years of age, who lived in Cincinnati, was found hanging to a hook in his son's garret on Monday. It is supposed that he was inebriated at the time he committed the deed, as in spite of his years he was addicted to his cups.

A young lady recently fell into a cattle guard on a railroad near Dayton. Her sister was unable to pull her out, and ran for assistance. While she was gone a train passed over the young lady in the cattle guard, doing her no harm whatever. She was, however, somewhat frightened.

There is a sale about to take place in Philadelphia of some of the rarest and most valuable books in the country. Old illuminated missals and histories, Venetian and other rare editions of Horace Lucian, etc. Altogether just such a sale as is likely to delight the eyes of any bible-maniac in America.

Two of the worst rogues in the Steubenville jail broke out on Saturday night and are still at large. They cut their way through the ceiling of their cell to the loft above, and from there to the roof, from which they lowered themselves with cords taken from their bed. No blame is attached to the Sheriff.

Mr. A. T. Stewart is beginning to be philanthropic or Peabodyish. He is about to erect a working women's home far up town in New York, which is to belong to the working women forever. He is also going to erect five millions of dollars worth of model tenement houses, so arranged that the incomes from them will form a fund for building more model houses. The work women's home is to cost one million.

There is a rumor that Garabaldi will soon be back in New York. Let us hope that this is not true. What a sad spectacle it would be to see the prematurely old, shattered, broken down man, with his hopes destroyed, his life's work in vain, his country divided, and the King of his own creation turned against him. If he comes to America, it must be because he thinks he is no longer of any use in Italy, and that thought, we think, would kill the old hero.

PERSONAL.

Dickens will not lecture in Toronto.

Gorilla Du Chaillu is to take a lecturing tour this winter.

Admiral Tegethoff has received the remains of Maximilian.

Miss M'Vicar has diptheria, and can't play with Booth.

Anthony Trollope has been thirty-three years in the civil service.

Guizot, the ex-minister of France, is eighty-four years old.

Eugenie is said to be an expert swimmer.

The Crown Princess of Prussia writes her husband's speeches.

General Howard addressed the colored people of St. Louis on the 19th.

Anna Dickinson is to make her *debut* as Diana Volante in "The Wonder," at the Boston Theatre, in February.

Ex-Gen. Kirby Smith is to become the President of Shelby College of Kentucky.

John B. Gough lectured in Baltimore, on the 18th, on "Lights and Shadows of London Life."

Ex-Gov. Isham G. Harris is coming home. He will practice law in Paris, Tennessee.

The Cleveland *Herald* suggests that Thaddeus Stevens "should abandon the childish practice of playing sick."

Chief Justice Chase assisted at the dedication of the new building of the normal High School for freedmen, in Richmond Va., on the 18th. The house was built by ex-Northern society.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis was serenaded in Rutland, Vt., with "Dixie, and saluted by the firing of two brass cannon, as an ovation, by her husband's friends, the Dunnerexy.

A man named Shephard has been hooked to walk from Chicago to New Orleans in twenty days. As this average seventy-five miles per day, he will have to be spry. He started on Monday last.

A BANKRUPT merchant, returning home one night, said to his wife: "My dear, I am ruined; every thing we have is in the hands of the Sheriff." After a few moments of reflection the wife looked calmly into his face and said: "Will the Sheriff sell your" "Oh, no!" "Will the Sheriff sell me?" "Oh, no!" "Will the Sheriff sell the children?" "Oh, no!" "Then do not say we have lost everything. All that is most valuable remains to us—health, womanhood, childhood. We have lost but the results of our skill and industry. We can make another fortune, if our hearts and hands are left us."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,

Is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. **For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,** Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the Voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the Worthless IMITATIONS that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. 25 cents.

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. 1ofc:el

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

(Success ors to Robinson, Mines & Milligan,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh, Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Edgines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 12 corner First and Smithfield Sts.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. tall:r62

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS,

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Planed Copper Bottoms, Rolled Brass, Spelter, Spelter Solder. Also, importers and dealers in Block Tin, Sheet Iron, Steel, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 110 FIRST STREET and 104 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern.

THE HEALING POWER,

AND HOUSE OF MERCY.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS, FOR FOUNDED by the GREAT OF PHILANTHROPY and the RESCUE, ASYLUM and DISPENSARY which during twenty years, and with limited means has relieved in MARRIAGE, will be sure means of relief, to the afflicted, single, married, Free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. oct1:d27

QUINCY A. SCOTT,

DENTIST,

NO. 238 PENN STREET,

m25:1:72 PITTSBURGH.

LEGAL.

WESTERN DISTRICT PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment of

ASSIGNEE OF ROBERT HERVEY,

of the borough of Tarentum, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District.

HUGH N. BOLE, Assignee,

corner Point Alley and Duquesne Way. nov2:3t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, the undersign-d, guardian of the minor children of JOHN K. KIRKBRIDE, deceased, will expose at Public Sale, on the premises,

Thursday, the 21st Day of November, 1867,

at 2 o'clock P. M.,

The following described Real Estate, viz: All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Township of Ross, county of Allegheny, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the northwardly side of Sidney street at the distance of 100 feet westwardly from the corner of Meadow street; thence extending in front on said Sidney street westwardly twenty feet, and in length or depth northwardly, parallel with said Meadow street, preserving the same width throughout, one hundred and twenty feet, as an alley in fee wise, on which said lot is erected a good Frame Dwelling House, and being the same lot of ground which Isabella Kirkbride by her deed conveyed to her husband the said John K. Kirkbride.

Terms of sale—one-third of the purchase money cash, on confirmation of the sale; the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest to be secure by bond and mortgage.

nov9:td JOHN MORROW, Guardian.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY. In the matter of the estate of JOHN EVANS, deceased, late of Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa. No. — June Term, 1867.

To Eliza Evans, late widow of John Evans, deceased, now intermarried with Edward Evans; Hannah Ann Eliza Ann wife, formerly Julia Ann Evans; Daniel Krider and Francis Wilson, his wife, formerly Rosanah Evans; William Evans and Eliza Jane Evans, a minor child of said John Evans, dec'd.

You are hereby notified that an Inquisition will be held on the premises above mentioned by a Writ of Partition or Valuation, at the instance of Thomas Bowman, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of November, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., to make partition to and among the heirs, &c., of the said deceased, in such manner and in such proportions as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed, &c., at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL R. CASSIDY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, August 27th, 1867. oct6:tf20

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Letters of Administration on the Estate of ARCHIBALD M'BRIDE, late of Pittsburgh; JOHN PORTER, late of New Lisbon, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estates are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate will please present them to

ARCHIBALD M'BRIDE,
No. 20 Diamond alley, Pittsburgh;
JOHN PORTER,
New Lisbon, Columbiana co., O.

oct23:tf128

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas, Letters Testamentary on the Estate of BARNEY FINN, deceased, late of Scrubtown township, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them for settlement, duly authenticated for settlement.

WM. V. EVANS, Executor.

Tarentum, Oct. 26th, 1867. oct28:tf132

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF HIBERNIANS for Charter.

Notice is hereby given that the above Association has applied to the Court of Common Pleas, No. 1, of Allegheny county, for a Charter of Incorporation, and the same will be heard on Monday, the 16th day of December next, at which time any exceptions can be filed thereto in proper time. JACOB H. WALTER,

oct9:tf116 Prothonotary.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas, letters testamentary have been issued by the Register of Wills in and for Allegheny county, Penn'a., to the undersigned executors of the last will and testament of THOMAS CLARKE, Esq., late of Oakland Township, in said county, deceased. All persons indebted to said decedent to the estate of said deceased are hereby notified that prompt payment will be required, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same legally authenticated for settlement on or before Saturday, the 30th day of November, A. D. 1867, at the office of JAMES B. CLARKE, Esq., Allegheny county.

WILLIAM THAW,
Of Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM H. HERRON,
Of second Ward, Allegheny.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 16, 1867. no16:td24w7

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Whereas, Letters Testamentary on the Will of JAMES CAMPBELL, deceased, late of Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said decedent are requested to present the same legally authenticated for settlement, without delay.

ALEXANDER M. THOMSON,
NANCY DONAHUE,
Executors.

nov11:3t

ESTATE OF JEREMIAH MORGAN, DECD.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the said decedent's estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said decedent are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are requested to present the same without delay to

ALEXANDER M. THOMSON, Executor.

no11:3t

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE GERMAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION. Of OCT. MAGNUS 7th, No. 1.—Notice is hereby given that the above named Association has applied to the Court of Common Pleas, No. 1, of Allegheny County, for a Charter of Incorporation, and the same will be heard on Monday, the 16th day of December next, at which time any exceptions can be filed thereto in proper time. JACOB H. WALTER,

oct9:tf116 Prothonotary.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters Testamentary on the Estate of PETER SHERAHAN, deceased, of Noblestown, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. WILLIAM SHERAHAN, Executor.

Noblestown, Oct. 5, 1867. oct7:w6

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

At Pittsburgh, the 15th day of Nov. A. D. 1867. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MARTIN W. PERLEY, of the City of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. JOHN B. BAILEY, Assignee,

no16:w3 Attorney-at-Law, 20 Grant St.

WHEREAS, Letters Testamentary on the estate of WILLIAM FREW, late of Moon township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to the undersigned, &c., at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL R. CASSIDY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, August 27th, 1867. oct6:tf20

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Letters of Administration on the Estate of JOHN B. FORSYTH, late of Hanover county, West Va., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate will please present them to

ARCHIBALD M'BRIDE,
No. 20 Diamond alley, Pittsburgh;
JOHN PORTER,
New Lisbon, Columbiana co., O.

oct23:tf128

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas, Letters Testamentary on the Estate of BARNEY FINN, deceased, late of Scrubtown township, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them for settlement, duly authenticated for settlement.

WM. V. EVANS, Executor.

Tarentum, Oct. 26th, 1867. oct28:tf132

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF HIBERNIANS for Charter.

Notice is hereby given that the above Association has applied to the Court of Common Pleas Court, at No. 1, Locust Term, 1867, for a Charter of Incorporation, and the same will be granted at the next Court, unless exceptions are filed

ittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Supreme Court.

WEDNESDAY, November 20.—Present, Judges Stowe, Thompson, Agnew and Reed.

Stewart et al., vs. Rhodes, Lawrence Co.

Thomas J. Power, of Pittsburgh, on motion of A. M. Watson, Esq., was duly admitted and qualified to practice in this Court.

Anderson's heirs appeal; Washington county. Argued by David Wilson, Esq., for appellant and by Montgomery, contra.

Frew vs. Hopkins; Allegheny county. Submitted by Woods for plaintiff in error, and by Hopkins and Lazear, contra.

Treipt et al., vs. Bishop; Venango county. Argued by Shiras for plaintiff in error, and Heydrick, contra.

M'Elrath et al., vs. Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Co. In equity. Decree entered.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

WEDNESDAY, November 20.—Court met at the usual hour.

In the case of W. H. Byram vs. Henry Schmidt. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $268.50.

Ez. C. Lynch and Henry Long for use vs. F. Goebel. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,000. Motion for a new trial.

L. McC. Larimer vs. Dr. J. A. Herron. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $15.06.

W. K. McCance vs. E. W. Hays. Nonsuit entered with leave to move to take off the same.

Patrick Price vs. Capt. R. Hamilton, of steamer Pine Grove. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $90.

David Powell vs. D. P. Hatch. Verdict for the plaintiff.

Following is the trial list for this day:

2. Sellers vs. Baquet.

3. Everett & Co. vs. McGrew & Nicholas.

59. Kaltenborn vs. Miller.

155. F. Sellers & Co. vs. Haslage.

163. Musgrave vs. Hazlett and wife.

164. Knox vs. Duncan.

166. Wm. Parker & Bros. vs. Lafferty.

167. Quince vs. Adams Express Co.

168. Dougherty vs. McDonough.

169. McMahon vs. McMahon.

170. Scott vs. Schaible et al.

171. Dinger & Boyington vs. McCauley & Fisher.

172. McIntosh vs. Seither & Riall.

173. Coyle vs. Hart.

174. Benner et. ux. vs. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company.

Causes on the daily list, will not be passed or continued, except for special reasons—not existing before they were placed on the list.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Court met at the usual hour, ten o'clock, Wednesday morning.

VERDICT RENDERED.

In the case of William Anderson, Edward Lane and John Burch, indicted for riot, on oath of George Baumann, tavern keeper in Stewarstown, the jury found a verdict of not guilty, defendants to pay the costs.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASES.

A jury was sworn to try three cases, viz: Commonwealth vs. Frank Tine; indictment for assault and battery, on oath of Wm. Anderson. Commonwealth vs. George Baumann and Frank Tine; aggravated assault and battery, on oath of George Baumann. Commonwealth vs. Frank Tine; aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Edward Lane. The assault and batteries were alleged to have been committed at the same time and in the same transaction, out of which the charge of riot originated, the subject of the case previously tried. The jury found Tine and George Baumann guilty of simple (instead of aggravated) assault and battery on Burch, and Tine, George and John Baumann not guilty of the charge brought by Lane, but George Baumann to pay the costs.

POCKET BOOK CASE.

Charles Dowers was placed on trial, charged with stealing a pocket book from the person of William Weiger, of Sharpsburg, on Nine Mile Run. Not concluded at adjournment.

Relief for the Boiler Explosion Sufferers.

The following additional subscriptions to the fund for the relief of the boiler explosion sufferers, are reported:

James McArthur	2 00	Employees John-	
William Nixon	1 00	ston, King & Co.	35 00
Hall & Speer	5 00	Mrs. Mary Mc-	
Hall & Fee crem	3 00	Cabe and em-	
Hall & Ulrich	2 00	ployees	33 50
Mr. Hectroman	25	Ironclad Foundry	
Mr. Hectroman	25	Company	20 00
D. Dougherty	2 00	Pennsylvania Iron	
W. P. Armstrong	2 00	Works and em-	
John Thompson	2 00	ployees	178 25
Mr. Gebhard	1 00	Mr. Mc— New	
Phipps & Co.		Brighton	1 00
Bros.	20 00	Smith son, Palmer	
J. H. Reid & Co.	10 00	& Co.	10 00
Thomas Palmer	5 00	Henderson &	
Mr. Wyman	10 00	Bro.	10 00
Mr. Wyman, jr.	5 00	C. H. Campbell	5 00
Robert Bowtle		Fine Mallet & Co.	1 00
& Co.	20 00	Mr. Hartman	2 00
Hays, Agnew, Eagle		Mr. Stewart &	
& Co.	10 00	Co.	2 00
Citizens of Mt. Al-		Kaercher & Sch-	
legheny	60 00	midt	1 00
John Bell	5 00	John Wyeth &	
Allegheny P. O.	1 00	Brother	5 00
Mr. Cox		Union Iron Mills	178 75
Bodtler, Phillips &		Eymeoners Union	
Co.	15 00	Foundry and em-	
Hunt & Co.	150 00	ployees	130 25
Mrs. W. Graham		Employees Pitts-	
Granger (per A.		burgh Locomo-	
Bruce)	50 00	tive Works	174 00
Jos. Iron Rollers		Rev. R. C. Mc-	
Mr. Hutchinson		Cune (per Rev.	
Mr. Hutchinson,		Dr. Yeomans)	25 00
Jr.		Employees Pitts-	
Bryant & Co.	62 50	burgh Steel Co.	
Lemp Brewery		for station Wa-	
Employees Pitts-		ter st. col.	192 00
burgh Locomo-		George Brown	2 00
tive Works	47 95		
Total			$1,728 45
Amount previously reported			9 655 33
Total amount			$10 383 78

GENERAL NEWS.

—It is claimed for a certain ring, lately bequeathed by his daughter by a knight who died at Teignmouth, that it was once the property of the Queen of Sheba, who gave it to Solomon. It was taken from Jerusalem by Titus, brought to Rome, and was given by Clement VIII. to Wolsey. From him it passed to the monks of Leicester Abbey, and thence into private hands on the dissolution of the monasteries. It is added that the fortunate owner of this ancient relic is a ward in chancery.

—They have in Washington, D. C., a kind of watch that far surpasses anything of the kind before invented. Here is a description of it which we take from a Washington journal: "The ordinary operation of opening it to see the time is gone by. It now takes four hours. Opening it four times winds it for ten days. After four times opening the spring detaches itself, and it may be opened and shut at pleasure without affecting the winding apparatus until the proper time arrives, when it readjusts itself and is rewound. The push spring that opens the watch will also set the hands.

—A young man, named Francis Hauser, bought, the other day, a fine house in Vienna. The money with which he paid for the property he had obtained in a somewhat peculiar manner. He was a member of Maximilian's body guard, and had been taken prisoner in 1866, in a battle with the troops commanded by Garibaldi. During the night, in effecting his escape by killing a sentinel, but, in a few moments afterward, met by a mounted officer. He killed him also; took a large valise from the person and galloped off to the lines of the Imperialists. On his arrival there he opened the valise, and found that it contained, besides a number of important papers, $12,000 in American currency. He delivered the whole to the Emperor Maximilian, who permitted him to retain, $10,000 of it. The fortunate soldier soon after returned to Vienna.

—The Levant *Herald*, of October 29, contains the following: The fourth wife of Selim III. died on Monday night, palace tradition declares, at the extreme old age of one hundred and thirty. But this is most likely an exaggeration of at least thirty years, as Selim only reached the throne in 1789, and married the deceased when young. Since much however, have been close upon a hundred, and thus witnessed the checkered events of no fewer than five reigns—from Suwarrow's attack at Izmail to the return of Abdul Aseiz from Frangistan. She was buried with great pomp in the holy precincts of Eyoub. On the same evening Prince Mehemet, the infant son of the Sultan, was also summoned to Paradise. His little remains were carried yesterday morning to the tomb of his grandfather, Mahmoud, with still greater ceremony.

—The Society of Friends in England have relaxed their regulations respecting dress, and some of the younger members avail themselves of the liberty thus conferred on them. In a recent wedding at the Friends' Meeting House in Bristol, the bride wore a dress of white corded silk, a small, fashionable bonnet, mainly composed of orange blossoms, and a long veil, edged with pearl. The five bridesmaids wore dresses of white grenadine, the skirts of which were edged with blue; and white crepe lisse, richly trimmed with blue. A sister of the bride wore a dress of pink satin, and a bonnet of white crepe, with white forget-me-nots and ostrich feather. Another friend of the bride wore a white grenadine muslin dress trimmed with white pink, and a white and pink bonnet with flowers to match. These fashionable dresses were in striking contrast with those worn by ladies present, who still adhere to the ancient customs of the Friends in the matter. The ceremony on this occasion was in strict accordance with the long established usages of the Friends.

—The following experiment was made by Mr. Bert: He tied a rat tail under the bell of an air pump, and in immediate proximity to concentrated sulphuric acid, so as to gradually deprive it of all moisture. Then he placed it in a hermetically sealed glass tube for five days. At the end of this time he subjected it for a number of hours to a temperature of ninety-eight degrees centigrade in a stove, and subsequently sealed it a second time in his tube. Four days more having elapsed he united this tail by its cut extremity to the freshly cut stump of a living, healthy rat, and quietly awaited the result. His success was as complete as it was marvellous. It continued to expand and perform the natural duties of a tail, and three months afterwards he demonstrated, by a second amputation and careful injection, that it was furnished with proper vessels and was a living part of the second rat.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER AND BROKER,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

Government Securities,

Gold, Silver,

And Coupons,

Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the

SECOND AND THIRD SERIES 7-30'S

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds,

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets.

We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN-THIRTIES the interest at 7 3-10 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange

5-20 BONDS OF 1867,

interest IN GOLD at 6 per cent. from that date.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, November 20, 1867.

Gold opened firm at 139¾, advanced to 140¼, but closed dull at 139¾ to 139⅝. Speculators would like to run up the market a little more, but money is too scarce to keep on buying and carry large stocks of gold, whilst it is almost certain that in less than sixty days the market must decline heavily. The government is pursuing a wise course in not selling out its surplus at present, as this alone has more influence on keeping the market steady than all the movements of Wall street brokers and the whole community combined could do. We see our prediction, that bank stocks would sell considerably lower before the close of the year, as is seen by the result of the auction sales.

In consequence of the failure of the money market a considerable amount of United States securities were thrown on the market, and bonds declined from ⅜ to ½ per cent. from the highest prices of Saturday last. Seven Thirties and Five Twenties of 1867 are dull, and Ten Fortites, principally held by speculators, are offered at 103¾, against 103⅝, the price of last week. The demand for investment however is increasing from the west and all agricultural districts.

The stock market opened dull and lower, but rallied again this afternoon; the high rate for call loans, however, will put a damper on any further upward movement, and in the exception of North Western, common, in which there is a corner prepared that is likely to prove more disastrous to those who are caught, as the one of last October when the stock sold at 63, and afterwards sold at 28¾. The express stocks are all firm, and nearly up to the highest price obtained for them since last January.

Mining stocks are low and dull, but this present lull is only the precursor of a violent upward movement; already parties are trying to buy in all the low priced stock offered, but it remains to be seen whether the holders are disposed to speculate and being sure of getting a large return for this risk, there is no better opportunity offered, than in the cheap mining stocks which have a foundation.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph. R. Mertz, were as follows:

Gold, 139¾; 1881's, 113; 5-20s, 1862, 108; 1864, 106½; 1865, 106¾; Consols, 1073; 10-40s, 101¾; 7-30's, 103¾.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	83½
Merchants Union Express	24
Western Union Telegraph	31⅝
Erie R. R.	71⅝
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	91½
Northwestern Railroad—common	63¾
Northwestern—preferred	76½
New York Central	113⅜
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	28½
Michigan Southern	86¾
Corydon	80
Quartz	1 10
Quicksilver	17¾

—The Chicago *Tribune*, of Tuesday, says: The Union Stock Yard Bank went to protest this afternoon. We have no further particulars. It is generally understood that the concern had little or no capital, though it did quite a large business in buying exchange on eastern points. No currency was ever kept on hand, and the management refused to give anything save checks on its correspondent in this city in payment of drafts and certificates of deposit. This was a source of much embarrassment to the other city banks doing business with it, as the checks were obliged to pass through the Clearing House the next day —thus causing a similar delay in making remittances. The last statement this paper was a certificate of deposit for some $2,000.

—The Chicago *Republican*, of Tuesday, reports money matters in that city, as follows:

The money market remains without any decided change in the tone of the week. The demand for loans from packers is on the increase, and is getting to be quite as large as some of the banks. The weather continues remarkably pleasant, but its quite favorable for packers, so far, operations are fairly active. Buildings in progress of erection and completion are rapidly assuming stability, and on every hand the wonderful growth and prosperity of Chicago is manifest. The season of navigation will hardly close until December. The shipments of grain will not be as large as they should be, but are fair. Some of the heaviest shippers have withdrawn from the market for the season, and will invest their means in provisions and packing. For strictly first-class business loans on call rates are high enough, but doubtful securities are difficult to negotiate. Speculative paper is difficult to negotiate. The current rate of interest is 10 per cent. per annum. On the street the rate is 1½@2 per cent. per month.

—The New York *Tribune*, of Tuesday, says: Borrowers are looking for aid from Congress, and the session promises to be largely occupied by financial affairs. Just now some complaint is made of the discretionary powers of the financial movements of the country at his control. It is charged against the "discretionary policy" that under it the Secretary, during the last few months, has purchased Government, and vainly seeking use at 4 per cent. per annum, did not cancel the four millions of legal tenders under the discretionary power, but used his surplus revenue to buy up interest-bearing debt, and cancel it at the rate of four millions a month. It is now four millions ready for market and the demand for currency at its height. The position is taken by lenders and debtors that the policy of the Treasury in regard to the contraction of legal tenders shall be fixed, and made so clear that every lender and borrower may know what to depend upon, and business be relieved from the mystery attending the movements of the Treasury in regard to currency. As the funding of the Seven Thirties is an unsettled fact, there are many reasons why the Treasurer should be instructed what to do in the matter of contraction. If the legal tenders are to be steadily reduced four millions per month and the Secretary required to carry out this policy, the people will at once govern their business at a cost what it may. If, on the other hand, the trading community are to be in doubt as to the Treasury policy, and watch the monthly statements to see what the Treasury does. Business must continue to be carried on as it has been through 1867, with an insecurity dangerous to profits in short enterprises and fatal to long engagements. The time has come for the adoption of a fixed financial policy and the final abandonment of the various kiting experiments which have been made by the department since 1861.

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Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 139¾.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 20, 1867.

MONEY AND GOLD.

The Money market is active, and the demand is urgent at 7 per cent. for call loans. There are indications that the stringency is in the main artificial, and designed to effect stocks. Sterling is steady at 9½@9⅝ for the best bills. Gold is without any decided change, and opened at 139¾, advanced to 140, and declined to 139¾ at the close.

GOVERNMENT

Stocks are higher, and the offerings are light. There is no disposition to sacrifice the stock, but larger amounts could not be sold without a further concession. A change in money would cause a quick reaction in bonds. Coupons '81, 113@113¼; do '62, 108@108½; do '64, 105¾@106¾; do '65, 106¾@ 106¾; do new, 107¼@107⅝; do '67, 107¼@107⅝; Ten-Forties, 103¼@103⅝; Seven-Thirties, 103⅝@105¾.

STOCKS.

Stocks closed strong and higher. Northwest Common was the main feature, showing the greatest strength throughout the day, even when the market was weak. The following are the closing prices: Canton 44@45¼; Cumberland 27¼@28; Wells Fargo & Co. Express 52½; Adams do 73½; United States do 70; Western Union 34¼; Quicksilver 17¼@17⅝; Mariposa 7@8½; Pacific Mail 133@ 133¼; Atlantic 117@117¼; Western Union Telegraph 31¾@31⅞; New York Central 113¾@ 113⅞; Erie 71¼@71⅝; Hudson 125@125¾; Reading 96⅝@96¾; Ohio Certificates 25¼@ 25¾; Wabash 27¾@28; Rock Island 96¼@96⅝; Northwestern 63¾@63⅞; Michigan Central 86¾ @86⅞; Illinois Central 124@124½; Pittsburgh 83¾@84; Toledo 102@102½; Rhode Island 95¼ @95¾; North western 63¾@63⅞; Preferred 64¼@64½; Fort Wayne 91¼@91⅝.

MINING SHARES.

Mining shares are dull and lower. Eldorado, 150@155; Gregory, 345; Rocky Mountain, 200; Lacrosse, 45@47; Wallkill, 41@42; Edgo Hill, 355; Bennehoff Run Oil, 190.

SUB TREASURY.

The receipts of the Sub-Treasury to-day were $1,457,387. Payments, $1,572,029; Balance, $110,099,681.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, November 20.—Cotton is in good demand with sales of 1,500 bales middling at 17@17⅛c. Receipts, 6,602 bales; exports, 2,375 bales. Sugar, common, 9c, and prime, 12¾c. Molasses sells as fast as received, at 70@75c for common to choice. Flour is dull and depressed at $9 for superfine, and $14 for choice. Corn is very dull, with sales of white at 90@93c. Oats, 75c. Bran, 1¾c. Hay, 25.00 bale. Pork is dull and unchanged. Mess Pork, $21.50. Bacon, there is only a retail business being done, with sales of shoulders at 13¾@13¾c, and clear ribs at 17c. Lard has declined to 13@13¾c for prime, in tierces. Gold, 139¾. Sight exchange on New York Exchange is at a premium.

Buffalo Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, November 20.—Flour dull; sales at $10.00 for spring, and $10.25 for Western A. Wheat quiet; sales 28,000 bus No. 1 Chicago spring at $1.56@1.56; 17,000 bus No. 1 Milwaukee club at $2.02; 5,000 bus white Canada at $2.03@2.05. Corn nominal at $1.16 for No. 2 Western. Oats scarce and nominal at 67c for Western. Rye nominal. Other articles unchanged. Freights dull; to Oswego, 3c; to Albany, 4c; to New York, 5c. Canal Imports—Flour, 2,000 bbls; wheat, 25,000 bus; corn, 37,000 bus; barley, 1,000 bus; flour, 3,000 bbls. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls; wheat, 25,000 bus; corn, 37,000 bus; barley, 9,000 bus. Freights nominal; few shipping orders and those terms, depending upon getting through.

New York Dry Goods Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Dry goods steady and in fair demand for staple goods adapted to the season, and the prices are generally steady, though very low. Ladies cloakings jobbing at 85 per yard, double width, which last year sold at $1.25. The most remarkable change to-day is the decline of 4c a yard in the price of Armures delaines, which is now selling freely at 25c. Other fancy dress delaines are advanced to 16½c. In other descriptions no particular change.

Louisville Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, November 20.—Sales of 40 hhds tobacco at 6@12c. Quiet and firm. Flour dull and unchanged; sales 200 bbls at $14.50. Superfine flour, 8@9. Wheat, 1.45@1.50. Corn—in sacks, 90c; shelled, 87@87c. Oats—bulk, 65@66. Hogs—packers, 9¾@9¾c, gross. Mess pork nominal at $23.00. Bacon—shoulders, 13½c; sides, 16¼c, packed. Lard tierces, 13¾@13¾c. Rye whiskey, $2.32 in bond. Cotton—middling, 16c. The weather is cloudy and mild.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—Flour quiet; sales 1,000 barrels. Receipts 2,000 barrels. Wheat steadily; sales 30,000 bus. Receipts 2,000 bus. Corn firm and the receipts mostly of new crop; sales 10,000 bus. Oats, 70@71. Rye dull and declined 2c; sales at 2.00@2c. Provisions dull and declining.

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, November 20.—Cotton, 15½@ 16c. Gold, 139¾. Flour, $11.00@12.00. Corn, 70c. Hay $22@25. Flour dull and unchanged. Pork, $22@23. Bacon—clear sides, 15½@16c. Lard 14c. The weather is cloudy and warm.

Import by Railroad.

LIVERPOOL AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, November 20—9 bbls cider, 26 do apples, Heed & Metzger; 4 bbls beans, W H Graff; 1 barrel beans, Jas A Ayer; 142 bbls apples, 40 bbls potatoes, Fetzer & Armstrong; 71 do apples, W H Hooper; 4 do cider, H. Lea Jr; 64 do apples, Warden, Bullentine & Co; 50 do do, Hamilton & Brooks, Ballentine & Co., 85 do do to W. G. Warden, Pittsburgh.

Oil Shipped Last Evening by A. V. R. R.

Liberty Oil Works, 200 bbls ref, to Brewer, Bilke & Co, Philadelphia.

Clark & Sumner, 402 do do to Emil Schalk, Philadelphia.

Montzheimer, Koehler & Co., 500 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & Stockdale, 150 do do to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Clark & Sumner, 64 do do to Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.

Forsyth, Bro. & Co, 248 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Cotton less active and a shade easier; sales of 1400 bales at 18 @18¾c for middling uplands, chiefly 18c. Flour—receipts 13,127 bbls; market quiet and still in favor of buyers; sales of 9400 bbls at $8.20@8.75 for superfine State and Western; $9.50@12.50 for extra western; $9.60@13.50 for extra State; $9.60@13.50 for extra western; $9.60@13.50 for extra Genesee; $8.90@9.25 for superfine Southern; $9.75@13.50 for extra do; $9.60@13.50 for fancy do; $13.75@14.50 for trade brands. Rye Flour is quoted at $8.50@8.75, and Buckwheat, $5.25@5.50 per cwt.

POTATOES—Dull and in good supply; we continue to quote at 90@91c on track, and $1 for small lots in store.

APPLES—There is no falling off in the arrivals, but as the demand keeps up pretty well prices are maintained, ranging from $2.50@3.50 per bbl, for fair to prime.

DRIED FRUIT—Steady, with regular sales in store at 8@9 for Apples and 12@14c for Peaches.

HAY—Is steady with regular sales of fair to strictly prime Timothy at 91 to 92. Sale of 1 car prime baled at $33.

BUTTER—Is in steady demand, and prime to choice Roll is selling at 35@36c. For 40m packed, there is little or no demand.

EGGS—Steady with a demand fully up to the supply, and we continue to quote at 30@32.

OIL—Lard Oil is steady with regular sales by manufacturers at 88c for No. 2, and $1,10 for No. 1.

ONIONS—Firm with regular sales in store at $4.75@5 per bbl.

LARD—Is quiet and unchanged at 13¾@14c.

Pittsburgh Petroleum Market

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, November 20, 1867.

CRUDE—The market was more active today, the sales, in the aggregate, being larger than on Monday or Tuesday, but prices are without quotable change. Soul oil is held pretty firmly at 10c, and but little offering, though the demand is very light—at the price. We can report sales of 109 bbls, on spot, at 9c, bbls to be returned; 50 to arrive, at 9c; 500 each January to April, inclusive, at 9¾c, and 500 bbls, all April, sellers' option, at 10c. For barges May and April, 1868, we continue to quote at 9c, in the absence of sales—there seems to be none offering for this particular delivery, and, so far as we can learn, no inquiry. The stock of crude in the market is in the hands of refiners as well as dealers, is almost exhausted, and the arrivals are insignificant.

REFINED—The market for bonded oil was more active than yesterday, the sales, in the aggregate, being larger than during any previous day this week, but the general tone of the market was not strong on Tuesday, and towards evening Philadelphia buyers were asking for concessions. We can report sales of 500 bbls for January, at 27c; 100 do do at 28c; 200 for December, at 28c; 1000 for November, at 26c; 1000 for December, 27¼c; 500 do at 28c; 200 do, 100 each from July to October, 1868, at 29c; and 500 for November, at 28c, free on boats care here. As will be seen by reference to the above sales, some of them show a slight decline; November having dropped from 26¾@27c to 26c, and December from 29 to 27¼@28c.

OIL SHIPPED LAST EVENING BY A. V. R. R.

H. H. Lloyd & Co, 25 bbls refined, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

A. D. Miller, 99 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Miller, 82 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Smith son, Palmer & Co., 500 do do to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Henderson & Bro., 100 do do to L. Wilson, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick, Lyons & Co., 418 do do to W. G. Warden, Philadelphia.

Brooks, Ballentine & Co., 86 do do to W. G. Warden, Philadelphia.

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